Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-90-147
Tuesday
31 July 1990

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Andean Countries Presidents Analyze Drug Problem

PY3007231190 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0339 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (EFE)—The Andean Presidential Council, which comprises Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, today analyzed in Lima the drug-trafficking problem and agreed to adopt an overall policy on the political, economic, and social scope of the problem.

In a joint declaration, the presidents of those countries reaffirmed their unshakable decision to fight drug trafficking and agreed on the need for an overall program to be "implemented immediately."

The document was signed at the Government Palace in Lima. It is based on the agreement signed on 15 February in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia) by the presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, and the United States.

"The (Cartagena) declaration is the appropriate document upon which to base effective cooperation in the struggle against drug trafficking," the council's declaration states.

The Andean Presidential Council met in Lima on the occasion of the inauguration of Peruvian Constitutional President Alberto Fujimori.

The Andean presidents stressed the need to implement an alternative development program to help the replacement of coca crops. Peru and Bolivia are the greatest producers of coca in the world, and in Colombia the coca is processed into cocaine hydrochloride.

In their declaration, the presidents also stressed the need to support the balance of payments and the requirements for foreign financial support to countries affected by this problem "as a measure to reduce the social impact caused by the struggle against the illegal traffic of drugs."

The declaration is signed by the president of Bolivia, Jaime Paz Zamora, of Colombia, Virgilio Barco, of Peru, Alberto Fujimori, of Venezuela, Carlos Andres Perez, and the vice president of Ecuador, Luis Parodi. It states that the effective struggle against drug trafficking demands "effective and sustained" international cooperation.

The presidents stressed the potential of actions like the "Andean Trade Initiative," through which the U.S. Administration made a number of proposals to benefit Andean countries. These measures include the offer of economic and logistic support.

The document concludes by saying that "in the context (of the U.S. support), the presidents agreed to establish a mechanism for consultations, at the level of presidential delegations, to promote negotiations toward the necessary agreements."

Andean Summit To Be Held in Bogota 7 August

PA3007153990 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0413 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Bogota, 29 Jul (DPA)—The Colombian Presidency confirmed today that the presidents of the Andean Pact countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela) will meet in Bogota on 7 August to analyze U.S. President George Bush's proposal to create a free trade zone in the continent.

The Andean summit was suggested by Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja and supported yesterday in Lima by Presidents Jaime Paz Zamora of Bolivia, Virgilio Barco of Colombia, Alberto Fujimori of Peru, and Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela.

According to the Andean Pact presidents, the U.S. President's proposal, called "initiative for the Americas," constitutes a positive step that "our governments should analyze."

The presidents of the Andean subregion will meet in Bogota on the occasion of the inauguration of Colombian President-elect Cesar Gaviria Trujillo.

The official report said that before the presidential summit, there will be a meeting of the Andean Council of Foreign Ministers to evaluate the proposals that the Latin American cooperation and integration organizations will make regarding the Bush initiative.

"Our governments, within the overall context of the economic and political agenda between Latin America and the United States, have expressed their constructive desire to reach an understanding that will permit a stable friendship and mutual benefit and respect," a statement signed by the presidents in Lima asserted.

They also issued a new appeal to the White House and the rest of the industrialized nations to "implement" the promised aid to the Andean countries, which are waging an intense struggle against drug trafficking.

Foreign, Economic Ministers To Discuss Proposal

PY3007205090 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Jul 90 p 3

[Text] (DYN)—Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo and Economy Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez will meet in Brasilia next Wednesday [1 August] with their Uruguayan and Brazilian counterparts to hammer out a joint strategy towards the Initiative for the Americas launched last month by US President Bush.

The meeting intends to agree on concrete proposals to make for forging an American free trade zone.

Gonzalez will travel to Brasilia on Wednesday while Cavallo leaves on Monday for preliminary talks with his opposite number Francisco Rezek in San Pablo.

Following the meeting, both Cavallo and Gonzalez will return to San Pablo to brief the Association of Brazilian Businessmen on the Argentine economic plan and its policy towards regional integration.

They will then return to Argentina at around 1 pm.

Cuba

Asylum Seekers in Spain Thank Government

FL3007132290 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] The 125 families who were threatened with the expropriation of their land in the Madrid neighborhood of Cerro del Monte and who on 25 July asked for political asylum at the Cuban Embassy in Spain organized a party to thank the Cuban Government for its perspective.

Cuban Charge d'Affaires Raul Torres reported that our country's authorities have invited 12 Cerro del Monte residents to visit Cuba for two weeks with all expenses paid. Ester Castellanos, lawyer for the Cerro del Monte residents, thanked Cuba for the invitations. Meanwhile, other residents announced their desire to join the group that will visit Cuba, but they will pay their own expenses.

Castro Comments on Latin American Initiative

FL3007213490 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] As he opened in this capital last night the eighth South Commission meeting with Julius Nyerere, Commander in Chief Castro spoke in favor of the unity among the peoples. Herewith is part of his speech.

[Begin Castro recording] The picture seen today in most of our countries is one of poverty, backwardness, sickness, malnutrition, and illiteracy. The remedy that the ideologists from developed economies give to our peoples in their neoliberal theories is one of even further reduction, which would increase the inequity in income and turn most of our inhabitants in outcasts to achieve a false balance in which only the minorities could live adequately. Those minorities have always represented privilege and welfare among us.

The South Commission report does something more than decide this drama. It presents an outlook and offers alternate solutions. It is impossible to expect from the peoples and their leaders a complete agreement of views that necessarily represent a number of concessions. It could not be said that any one of you totally agrees with all the goals presented.

The important thing is—and we need to thank the commission for this major task—that it collected in its book's pages everything our countries' men and women are concerned about and for having shown that unity of our forces can open us a path toward the future.

The challenge of the South shows that although it is true that the South needs the North—its technology, science, finances—the North, in turn, cannot abandon the South. It not only needs its wealth, raw materials, and communications centers, but the South has an enormous potential reservoir in its human capital.

Nevertheless, decisive elements of the North continue considering the South not as a potential but as a sphere of unrelinquishible domination.

Right now, on the eve of the Houston meeting, President Bush launched what he calls the Americas Initiative. Unfortunately, in many Latin American regions, that statement has aroused more irrational hope than necessary thinking. If the motivation of the Americas Initiative is examined in depth, it can be seen that this is the same interest shown through the centuries. That of keeping Latin America as privileged domain of the Americans of the United States. [end recording]

Nyerere on Outcome of South Commission Meeting

FL3107011090 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Interview with Julius Nyerere, chairman of the South Commission, by unidentified reporter, in Havana; date not given—recorded; Nyerere speaks in English with simultaneous Spanish translation]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. Nyerere, we would like for you to give us an assessment of the results of the South Commission meeting held here in Havana.

[Nyerere] Well, we have held our eighth meeting. The major work of the commission is over. We have already completed the report on our seventh meeting, and we are now going to Caracas to issue the report. Basically, we wanted to look over other documents that are not part of the report. We did look at them and finished with them yesterday.

But we really wanted an opportunity to see what is happening in Cuba. That is really what we are here for—to see what is happening in Cuba. Our purpose has been to learn the experience of development in the Third World. Cuba has been a unique example of development in the South, and it is important for us in the commission to see for ourselves, even for a short time, what Cuba has been capable of achieving.

We were encouraging countries of the South to exchange experiences on areas where we can learn from the experience of Cuba. We should learn from the experience of Cuba, and there are areas in which Cuba can learn from the experiences of other countries. Cuba could learn from the experiences of other countries. [repeats] So that is why we came. The commissioners have been able to see some examples of development and, of course, we had the opportunity to listen to Castro on the 26th, and yesterday he also spoke to us. So, we feel that our visit here has been a great success.

[Reporter] What do you expect from Caracas?

[Nyerere] The intention of the Caracas meeting is to officially issue the report. That is what we are going to

do. We are doing it on the third. There could be other meetings going. We will have meetings, and we will have other discussions with [words indistinct] of the commission. But basically we are going to Caracas for the purpose of issuing the report formally.

Paraguayan Groups Express Solidarity

FL3007162890 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Venezuelan National Television's Channel 8 has transmitted in Caracas excerpts of Cuban President Fidel Castro's most recent speech on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. The program "We Venezuelans" conducted by journalist Isa Dobles aired various passages of Fidel's speech on 26 July.

Paraguayan political and social organizations have concluded in Asuncion a week of activities in solidarity with Cuba. The event was sponsored by the political organization Free Fatherland Movement [Corriente Patria Libre].

Soviet Marble Plant Begins Production

FL3007161090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] A month and a half after it began operating on a partial basis the Soviet marble slabs plant located in the Pinar del Rio area of Nelson Machado shows promising results even though it is still in an adjustment period.

The plant is the only one of its kind in the country. It processes large marble slabs which are used to cover building walls and for other industrial purposes. This year the plant will not be able to fulfill its commitment because of the insufficient supply from the quarry and because the blocks are not of the appropriate size. In order to solve the problem the capacity of the quarry will have to be expanded and new mining areas will have to be opened. This, however, cannot be done at this time because of a lack of resources.

Meanwhile, plant workers are trying to stabilize production levels and implement all the necessary technological changes.

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

Jamaica, Bahamas Put Defense Forces on Alert

FL2907000790 Bridgetown CANA in English 2336 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Report by Peter Richards]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 28, CANA—Jamaica and Barbados said Saturday that they had put their Defence Forces on alert and pledged to do what they could to assist the democratically elected government of Trinidad and Tobago, being held hostage by a group of radical Black Muslims since late Friday. In separate statements, the Barbados, Jamaica, and Bahamas Governments said that they would not recognise the leaders of the Jamaat-al-Muslimeen group who claimed to be the new rulers of the twin island Republic.

Prime Minister Arthur Robinson and members of his Cabinet as well as other parliamentarians have been taken hostage by the group led by Imam Yasin Abu Bakr who said elections would be held in 90 days.

Jamaica's Acting Prime Minister Percival Patterson said that while no specific request had been made to the government here, the Jamaica Defence Force "is in a state of alert." "The Government of Jamaica stands prepared to do whatever it can to secure the immediate return of the unquestioned authority of the government duly elected in Trinidad and Tobago," he said.

"If the Government of Trinidad and Tobago indicates that it would like some kind of support from Barbados in this.... crisis we are ready," Barbados Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford told reporters.

Bahamas Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling said that his country was condemning "in the strongest terms" any effort to seize power from the legitimate representatives of the people of Trinidad and Tobago through the force of arms." Pindling said that his government was prepared to grant "any assistance" that may be requested by the Trinidad authorities.

The leaders are gathering here for a Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government meeting next week which Robinson was also scheduled to attend.

Sandiford told reporters that although the situation in Trinidad and Tobago "was a complex scenario" Bridgetown stood ready to provide support to the democratic government there.

"I wish to condemn the criminal action in the strongest possible terms," he added.

Patterson said that the government here "is firmly and unequivocally opposed to the use of intimidation and violence to remove a constitutionally elected government."

"Those who seek to attain state power by this route cannot expect this administration to be their bedfellows," he said.

Patterson said the government here was monitoring the situation closely and "will not remain silent in the face of such atrocities, which are in direct contradiction to the democratic traditions of the Caribbean people and the legitimate conduct of constitutional governments in all the countries of our region."

Reports from Port of Spain Saturday were that Robinson was shot in the right leg by the rebels on Friday when he refused to read an order to police to back off after the armed men swarmed the Parliament.

Barbados Prepared To Support Trinidad and Tobago

FL2807142090 Bridgetown CANA in English 1342 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Report by Peter Richards]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 28, CANA—Barbados said on Saturday it had placed its security forces on alert after a radical Black Muslim group staged a coup d'etat in Trinidad and Tobago.

"The police and Barbados Defence Force are on alert," Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford said in a statement released here. The Barbadian leader arrived in Jamaica Friday to attend the Caribbean Community's annual summit, opening Tuesday.

Friday evening members of the Jamaat al Muslimeen stormed the Trinidad and Tobago Parliament, seizing Prime Minister Arthur Robinson and members of his cabinet. Muslim leader Yasin Abu Bakr complained of corruption and wastage of state funds.

"All Barbadians are repulsed by the tragic events taking place in the twin-island Republic of Trinidad and Tobago," Sandiford said.

As prime minister of Barbados, I express deep consternation and repugnance at those events which resulted in the prime minister and members of his cabinet and Parliament and other citizens being taken hostage.

"I wish to condemn the criminal action in the strongest possible terms. Attempts to overthrow duly-elected and constitutional governments by force of arms, by terrorism, by coup or by taking of hostages are dangerous and contrary to the principles and practices of Caricom [Caribbean Common Market] governments."

Sandiford added: "Those responsible for the unconstitutional activities should immediately cease their action and release the prime minister and others who are being held hostage so that constitutional government can continue without any further loss of life.

"Barbados stands ready to offer any assistance which the circumstances may require to support the legitimate government in Trinidad and Tobago and to this end I am in close consultation with my Caricom colleagues to coordinate our support."

ABDF Joins RSS Forces To Aid Trinidadians

FL3007201790 Bridgetown CANA in English 1950 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] St. John's, Antigua, July 30, CANA—A contingent of 12 soldiers from the Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force (ABDF) left here on Monday for Barbados to join other forces of the Regional Security System (RSS) preparing for duty in Trinidad and Tobago. Explaining the decision, ABDF Commander Colonel Cylde Walker said Antigua and Barbuda had received a request for assistance from the Trinidad and Tobago Government, which was the target of a weekend coup attempt in which Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson and some Cabinet ministers were taken hostage.

Walker, himself scheduled to travel to Port of Spain later this week, said Antiguan and other RSS units were expected to relieve Trinidadian soldiers over the next 10 days. Trinidadian soldiers and police were called out in full force over the weekend as negotiators sought an end to a hostage crisis which entered the third day on Monday.

JDF Standing By in Barbados To Assist Trinidad

FL3007174090 Bridgetown CANA in English 1708 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 30, CANA—Jamaica has dispatched troops to Barbados to be in "ready response" to any invitation which may be issued by the beseiged Government of Trinidad and Tobago, Acting Prime Minister P.J. Patterson announced on Monday. Patterson said the government made the decision following a meeting of the Jamaica Defence Force [JDF].

The contingent, under the command of Colonel T. Lewis, "is being placed in a state of readiness to work with any other Caricom [Caribbean Common Market] forces that become available in accordance with the requirements as determined by the security forces of Trinidad and Tobago," he said.

Patterson did not indicate whether the Caricom soldiers would be involved in any attempt to free Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson, members of his Cabinet, and parliamentarians held hostage by a group of radical Black Muslims following a coup attempt on Friday.

"It appears, having regard to reports of arson and looting, that the security forces in Trinidad and Tobago will be in need of support to maintain law and order before eventual normalcy can be restored," Patterson said.

Patterson said close consultation has been maintained with member Caricom states, which have all pledged their cooperation and support. He reiterated Jamaica's position of not recognising the rebel leaders in Trinidad and Tobago, adding that Kingston was expressing "total repudiation of the attempt to overthrow the Government of Trinidad and Tobago by violence."

"Our anxiety has been further increased by the continued holding of the prime minister....," Patterson added.

Hostage Crisis Overshadows Ministers Meeting

FL3007170990 Bridgetown CANA in English 1647 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Report by Peter Richards]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 30, CANA—A meeting of Caribbean Community (Caricom) finance ministers

began here on Monday, overshadowed by events in Trinidad and Tobago where Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson and some Cabinet ministers were being held hostage following a coup attempt by a radical Black Muslim group last Friday.

Jamaica's Finance Minister Seymour Mullings, chairman of the one-day meeting, called the coup attempt a "disgraceful" episode in the history of the Caribbean.

"Most of us assembled in this room are still feeling a great sense of disgust that a group of people can decide that they can take over a country from the legally constituted government," he told the opening session of the meeting.

"It should be condemned and we pray.... for the safety of Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson and members of his Cabinet, and parliamentarians. We pray that good sense will attend to the minds of those rebels and we hope that an early settlement can be made to effect the freeing of Prime Minister Robinson."

He said he was looking forward to having his Trinidadian counterpart Selby Wilson at the meeting, but to date "I have not heard what has been happening to him...."

The prime ministers of Barbados, the Bahamas, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, who are also finance ministers, attended the opening session. Conference sources said the prime ministers of St. Lucia and Dominica were due here on Monday afternoon.

Among the matters on the 13-item agenda include the report of the sub-committee on the establishment of a regional stock exchange system, which the heads of government agreed to in principle last year, the Caricom Enterprise Regime, and the Caribbean Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF), which was discontinued in 1981 after Guyana failed to repay outstanding debts.

Conference sources told the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) that the finance ministers will be asked to endorse the commencement of cross-listing and cross-trading on the stock exchanges of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica by January 1, 1991. They also said that Caricom countries which have Alien Landholding Acts or similar legislation in effect would be asked to have them modified.

A world bank report on the study of Caribbean common market trade policies and regional integration in the 1990's will also be forwarded to the ministers for consideration, the sources said.

The creation of an export credit window at the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank, and the region's debt problem will also be discussed.

Jamaica GLEANER on Lax Regional Security

FL2907180090 Bridgetown CANA in English 1728 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 29, CANA—The GLEANER newspaper on Sunday said that the coup attempt in Trinidad and Tobago on Friday showed the lack of urgency with which security matters are treated in the region. In an editorial, the paper said that the obvious ease with which the Black Muslim group was able to launch its attack "suggests that that nation is as lax as our own in these matters."

The GLEANER said that "any determined dissident with diabolical designs would have little difficulty in breaching the security barrier at most institutions in Jamaica."

"The crisis in Trinidad brings home forcefully the lack of urgency with which security matters are treated in the region," it added.

It said that the situation in Trinidad and Tobago, where Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson and members of his Cabinet are being held hostage "challenges the capacity not only of the establishment in Trinidad but also the resources that the rest of the community can bring to bear."

The GLEANER said that what may be needed instead of military support from Caricom [Caribbean Community] nations is expertise on how to handle a hostage crisis.

"In this (regard) advice should be sought from the Americans who have learned the hard way in Iran and elsewhere in the Middle East," the paper suggested.

"It is to be regretted that so many lives have already been lost in this bloody episode, but its resolution needs careful and delicate handling to avoid further tragedy," the paper said.

Barbados Minister Unaware of Libyan Plane Episode

FL3007185190 Bridgetown CANA in English 1740 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 30, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago's External Affairs Minister Dr. Sahadeo Basdeo on Monday thanked Barbados' civil aviation authorities for refusing landing permission to a Libyan aircraft at the Grantley Adams International Airport. In a statement issued here, Basdeo did not say when the Barbados authorities took the decision, but noted it "certainly helped to avoid any further escalation of the critical situation" in Trinidad and Tobago where a Libyan-linked Black Muslim group staged a coup attempt on Friday.

Barbados has not confirmed turning away a Libyan aircraft and Deputy Prime Minister Philip Greaves, who is responsible for civil aviation, suggested to a local newspaper that he was not aware of the incident.

Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson, members of his Cabinet, and some parliamentarians were taken hostage by the Muslim rebels during a take-over of Parliament and were still being held on Monday. Basdeo appealed to the rebels "to allow good sense to prevail so that (Trinidadians and Tobagonians) may continue to enjoy as we have always done, our democratic and peaceful way of life."

Basdeo said the situation in Port of Spain remained "unsettled," but he was hopeful for a "successful conclusion" of negotiations for ending the crisis.

Caribbean Community Reaction to Coup Attempt

Leaders Support Elected Government

FL2807203190 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 28, CANA—Several Caribbean Community government and opposition political leaders and the London-based Commonwealth Secretariat on Saturday solidly backed the elected government in Trinidad and Tobago taken hostage by a militant Black Muslim group. Community heads of government, who are scheduled to have their annual summit in Kingston, Jamaica next week, have said they will discuss what help they can offer the elected government in Port of Spain.

St. Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton, described the Jamaat al Muslimeen group which claimed it had taken power in Trinidad as gangsters and said they should be told to restore the situation to normal by a certain time or Caribbean countries will seek ways of cleaning it up. "The Caribbean should move in and clean this up. It cannot be accepted that this sort of gangsterism can go on in the Commonwealth Caribbean," Compton said.

Barbados Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford, in Kingston for the Caricom [Caribbean Common Market] heads' meeting, said all Barbadians were repulsed by the tragic events taking place in the twin-island republic.

Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku on Saturday condemned the coup against the background of "the resurgence of democracy all over the world."

"As prime minister of Barbados, I express deep consternation and repugnance at those events which resulted in the prime minister and members of his cabinet and parliament and other citizens being taken hostage," Sandiford said.

In Jamaica, opposition leader and chairman of the Caribbean Democrat Union, Edward Seaga, who was a prime mover in the U.S.-led intervention to dislodge a left wing group which staged a palace coup against the Grenada Government in 1983, condemend the Muslim group's action. Seaga, said on radio Saturday that the conservative CDU abhorred any action which was undemoratic and attempted to use force in place of the will of the people. He said the rebels' promise of elections in 90 days was not a "tenable situation" and one which could not be accepted even if they had the power to do so. "Only the people can decide on a government and a government can decide on elections. This group of hijackers must be dealt with with firmly but with great caution," Seaga said. He is expected to meet with regional political leaders who are members of the CDU who will be in Kingston for the Caricom heads of government meeting.

Barbados opposition leader, Dr. Richie Haynes, called for a "rapid restoration of peaceful constitutional government without any loss of life. I further trust that regional governments stand united and ready to be called upon to give all possible assistance to the people of Trinidad and Tobago," said the leader of the National Democratic Party.

Condemning the attempt to overthrow the Trinidad and Tobago Government, the leader of the opposition Barbados Labour Party (BLP), Henry Forde, said the incident underscored the need for Caribbean Community countries to enter a mutual defence pact.

Such a treaty would "enable Caricom nations to take decisive action in circumstances where there is an attempt to stage coups against lawful governments," said Forde, a one-time Barbados foreign minister.

On Friday night, Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles called for an urgent meeting of Caricom leaders to plan a strategy to help the elected Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "We won't sit down and do nothing about it. We certainly will help in any way we can to stop this nonsense," Charles, who is chairman of the seven member Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States told CANA in a telephone interview. "People must not be allowed in the Caribbean to try and take things by force. We have a had a long history of the democratic change of government and we must pursue this relentlessly..," she said.

The leader of the opposition St. Lucia Labour Party, Julian Hunte, said that the violent take over of the Trinidad and Tobago Government, would have "very serious" repercussions for Caricom. "Even if we disagree with duly elected governments, we must have the commitment to allow them their constitutional term of office, and to make these changes by way of the ballot box and not the bullet," he said.

Dominica's ex-Prime Minister Patrick John, whose 12-year sentence for trying to overthrow the Eugenia Charles government was recently commuted, condemned the attempted coup in Trinidad and Tobago. "I don't believe it is the right thing for any country. I believe that hate breeds hate ... I'm of the opinion that the best way to overthrow a government is by the ballot," John said and suggested that he was innocent of the charges that he attempted to overthrow Charles in 1981.

John citing the sovereignty of nations, argued against an invasion, suggesting that negotiations may be the way to go to resolve the reported stalemate in the present Trinidad and Tobago crisis.

OECS Urges Members To Help

FL2807024290 Bridgetown CANA in English 0227 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 27, CANA—Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles is rooting for an urgent meeting of Caribbean Community leaders to plan a strategy to help the elected government of Trinidad and Tobago which a radical Black Muslim group claimed to have have overthrown Friday night.

"We won't sit down and do nothing about it. We certainly will help in any way we can to stop this nonsense," Charles, who is chairman of the seven-member Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS], told CANA in a telephone interview. She said she would try to reach Jamaica on Saturday so that those heads who are there for next week's summit could have an early meeting on the Trinidad situation.

The leader of a Black Muslim group which held Cabinet hostage in the Parliament building said it had acted because of the "continued destitution" of the country by the administration of Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson.

Charles said she had been in touch with St. Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister James Mitchell and St. Kitts and Nevis Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds on the issue.

"People must not be allowed in the Caribbean to try and take things by force. We have a had a long history of the democratic change of government and we must pursue this relentlessly...," she said.

Alluding to the bloody overthrow of the Grenada Government in 1983, she said: "I think we must show that we have learnt the lesson that, because of the time that has elapsed, we have learnt how to work together to ensure that the democratic way of life is protected in our part of the world."

Some Caribbean countries, led by Charles, sent troops to join U.S. forces in dislodging the radical left-wing provisional revolutionary government that executed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

"We must not allow people who have queer ideas about how they can sieze power to do things which destabilise our region," she declared.

"My first reaction was to cancel the (heads of government meeting next week) because we can't have one of our heads there. And then in talking with a couple others I realised no; the thing is to meet and come out with a plan of action if this thing continues beyond tomorrow," she said.

Manley on 'Shameful Blot'

FL2907012790 Bridgetown CANA in English 2341 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 28, CANA—Jamaica Prime Minister Michael Manley today described the holding of the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, his Cabinet, and parliamentary colleagues hostage as a "shameful blot on Caribbean history." Manley made his comments in a statement from London where he is recuperating from double pneumonia after being briefed by acting prime minister, P.J. Patterson.

The Jamaican leader said the action by those who had taken the Trinidadian leaders hostage was "destructive to the democratic political process which the region is seeking to develop." Manley said the use of terrorism to remove democratically elected governments must be condemned and deplored by all citizens of Caribbean countries. He urged the group involved to reconsider the approach now being used by them and release the leadership without further delay. He said any group in a society which has concerns should seek to have them resolved through dialogue and not by violence. The prime minister pointed out that violence could only destroy the economic and social fabric of the country warning that "this would not be helpful to anyone."

Caricom Heads Issue Statement

FL3007223490 Bridgetown CANA in English 2203 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 30, CANA—Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders, preparing for their annual summit here, have re-affirmed their condemnation of the weekend attempt by a group of armed Muslims to take over the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

The heads issued a statement tonight at the end of a meeting on the issue, as the crisis in Port of Spain went into its third full day, with the country's prime minister and cabinet colleagues still being held hostage by gunmen of the small Jamaat al Muslimeen.

The following is the full text of the Caricom statement:

"Heads of government of the Caribbean Community, in consultation today in Kingston, collectively affirmed the statements previously given individually by them and expressed their unequivocal condemnation of the attempt by a terrorist group of Muslimeen fanatics to ursurp the authority of the constitutionally elected Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the holding hostage of Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson and members of his Cabinet.

"They were at one in regarding this situation as absolutely unacceptable in the Caribbean Community and as not in keeping with its democratic traditions.

"Heads of government were satisfied that the constitutional Government of Trinidad and Tobago remains in

place and is in charge of the country. They viewed the current situation as amounting to no more than a form of terrorist action against the government of Prime Minister Robinson; and expressed their strong support for the actions being taken by the government to deal with this act of terrorism. They hoped that this outrage of hostage taking will be swiftly brought to an end.

"They affirmed that steps have been taken to put the security forces within Caricom in a state of readiness to respond to any request which the Government of Trinidad and Tobago may make for assistance in improving the security situation in that country".

Grenada's MBPM Condemns Action

FL3107002090 Bridgetown CANA in English 0005 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] St George's, Grenada, July 30, CANA—Grenada's Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), comprising remnants of the former People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), on Monday condemned the attempted overthrow of the Trinidad and Tobago Government by the Jamaat al Muslimeen Black Muslim group.

The PRG was installed in 1979 following a coup here, the first successful one in the English-speaking Caribbean.

"(The coup attempt) cannot be in the interest of the Trinidad and Tobago people and the Caribbean," said Einstein Louison, deputy political leader of the MBPM, noting that the action did not reflect the will of Trinidadian people.

He said the MBPM hoped for an "amicable solution" to the crisis.

Antigua and Barbuda

Testimony on Israeli Arms Shipment Questioned

FL2707191790 Bridgetown CANA in English 1749 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] St. John's, Antigua, July 27, CANA—A move is being made here to prevent a commission of inquiry going overseas to collect evidence into how Israeli arms shipped through St. John's April last year ended up with a Colombian drug lord. Lawyers representing former Antigua and Barbuda Public Works Minister Vere Bird Jr., who was named in connection with the incident, have filed an application in the St. John's High Court seeking a ruling that will prevent sole commissioner Louis Blom Cooper, from travelling to Israel and England next month to question several persons. Leader of the team representing Bird, Guyanese lawyer Dr. Fenton Ramsahoye, told reporters Friday morning that such an exercise would be too expensive for their client.

"We took the opinion that under the Commission of Inquires Act, the governor general could direct the sitting of the Commission be done in Israel or in London," Ramsahoye said.

However, he stated, the team would ask the high court to determine "whether public means the public of Antigua and Barbuda" and would argue that it would be difficult for people to get representation if they had to go to the "ends of the earth."

"The inquiry is of great general and public importance to the West Indies because the Commission of Inquires Act is in similar language throughout the region and therefore it must be a matter of principle whether a commission can be required to sit in overseas countries so that people involved would be obliged to go to those countries at great cost for the hearing," Ramsahoye said.

Ramsahoye said Blom Cooper, a British jurist, told the inquiry earlier this week that he would conduct sittings in Israel from the week starting August 13 and in London from August 20, then return to Antigua for August 27.

"We applied to the court to determine whether the directions given by the governor-general were valid in law. An application is on for today and what we have asked the court to do is to abridge time so that we can have a speedy hearing in the matter," he said.

"Depending on the hearing and the outcome of the high court we will know whether the Commission can use material which it may gather in Israel or in London when the parties here concerned are not represented."

He said it would be "a great injustice" if Bird were not represented at the overseas sittings.

Barbadian lawyer Dr. Richard Cheltenham, said it was unclear what the Commission would find in Israel and London.

"It is difficult to know what he (Blom Cooper) is likely to get from Israel. They are in possession of the original end-users certificate [as received]. There is the likelihood of the shippers giving evidence, the Israeli military industries—they themselves might want to give evidence," Cheltenham said.

He said among the possible witnesses they would like to interview were Maurice Safarti, a one-time melon farmer here who is believed to have master-minded the whole transshipment affair, reserve Israeli Colonel Yair Klein, who is said to have trained the Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha force in Colombia and Philip Eron, the Israeli Army captain who accompanied the vessel with the weapons to Antigua.

"It would be a good thing if they could come forward and give evidence but our argument is that if they are to give evidence that evidence has to be given here in Antigua and Barbuda and nowhere else," the Barbadian lawyer said.

Cheltenham said the Commission had no power to compel witnesses in Israel and London to testify. He said Safarti is currently living in Geneva and it appeared he wanted to distance himself from the whole affair. [passage omitted]

The Israelis said as far as they knew, the arms were ordered by the Antigua Government who would be the end-users.

Grenada

Members of Surinamese Muslim Group Released

FL2807173690 Bridgetown CANA in English 1642 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] Grenada, July 28, CANA—Grenada authorities on Saturday released a group of Surinamese Muslims held overnight after they arrived here from Trinidad and Tobago after being refused permission to land at Piarco International Airport, officials said.

The 11-member group, which produced a letter showing they were invited to attend a Muslim convention in Trinidad and Tobago, was questioned for possible links to a Black Muslim group which launched an attempt Friday night to overthrow the Trinidad and Tobago Government.

A Grenadian security official said the authorities believed the group's arrival as the coup attempt was underway, could be coincidental. The group was expected to leave for home on Saturday.

Abdul Basir, the leader of the group, said he did not support the armed action against the Trinidad and Tobago Government.

Haiti

Jimmy Carter Ends Visit; Makes 3 Observations

Council Issues Communique

FL2707160090 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1830 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter ended a two day visit to Haiti today. [passage omitted]

The U.S. representative has just given an account of his visit and of the meetings he had with different prominent Haitian figures. The conclusions: Elections will be held before the end of the year; hundreds of foreign observers will be in Haiti to help with security; Roger Lafontant and Williams Regala must leave Haiti.

It seems, however, the reactions of certain figures and institutions were not all that compatible with the Americans' chosen direction.

The State Council said: Elections, yes; but not just any old way and blindly, rushing forward headlong. Meanwhile, the Communist Party [PUCH] rejected the foreign military presence Jimmy Carter proposed. [passage omitted]

In a communique issued on 25 July, the very day the State Council met with Jimmy Carter, the Council reiterated its concern and determination to do whatever it can to make the elections a success. It presented, however, a number of conditions for making its contribution. The communique says these conditions are very clear.

First, legal action must be set in motion against anyone who disturbed the electoral process by means of violence from 29 November [1987] to the present. The murderers of 11 September 1988 [Saint Jean Bosco Church massacre] and Jean-Rabel are ready to kill again, and they have shown this clearly through the murders committed at Labadie, Piatte, and Perodin, as well as in an attack against the State Council, says this communique.

Second, a basic feeling of public security must be reestablished. Otherwise, both the motivation of the electorate and the electoral operations are going to be masquerades, just as they were for the 17 January elections in which only 5 percent of the electorate voted. The Council explains that the matter of public security, which has become even more confused with the presence of Lafontant and Regala, is the principle condition necessary for the population to show up at polling places.

The third condition is a cleanup in the public administration, in which the executive has shown its willingness to deviate from long-standing practices such as stealing, waste, crooked wheeling and dealing, and abuses of power.

The fourth condition is that the brakes must be put on the heavy-handed, unlimited power that the rural police officers [section chiefs], under the orders of the Army, are exercising against 80 percent of the population. The action of these section chiefs will hinder the proper unfolding of the electoral campaign and introduce crooked wheeling and dealing into the election process.

The State Council, which cited Port-au-Prince city hall as an example, feels that this little cleanup requested by the people cannot delay the electoral process, as long as there is a government with the political will to effect this cleanup while the electoral council [CEP] works, simultaneously, at preparing the elections.

The Council concludes in this communique that after 30 years of dictatorship and four years of governments against democracy, its presence in the government is a requirement of the population, a guarantee for the successful holding of democratic elections. Also, the Council points out that a government derived from a crooked election will never receive the support of the

population nor will it get the population's civic participation, which is the only way to get the nation out of its current situation.

That was the State Council's position during its talk with Jimmy Carter's delegation, which, for its part, pointed out that the international community is ready to collaborate with Haiti by providing it with funds after these elections—if the elections are credible. The delegation thinks there must be great cooperation among the executive, the State Council, and the CEP so that these elections can be held. The delegation implied that the international community is very upset over the Haitian people's disappointments over these past four years, years which have brought nothing but aborted elections and military coups d'etat.

Comments on Carter News Conference

FL3007200790 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 1700 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Excerpts] The big news in Haiti is the news conference held yesterday [26 July] by Jimmy Carter.

The current climate is not propitious to the holding of elections in Haiti, but the Haitian Government must create the conditions necessary for elections to take place next November, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter said.

At a news conference held yesterday afternoon at the El Rancho Hotel—ending a visit of more than 24 hours to Port-au-Prince at the invitation of the provisional government—Carter expressed his confidence in the Haitian Armed Forces High Command to guarantee security for the coming elections.

He said: I have the impression that General Abraham is sincere, and that he will honor the will of the Haitian people.

Carter feels the current situation is clearly different from that which prevailed in 1987, when Generals Namphy and Regala remained reticent regarding an election.

Jimmy Carter notes great interest on the part of the international community and a determination on the part of the Haitian military leaders to hold these elections.

The former U.S. president, who said he felt the Army is the key to assuring security for the elections, also stated that President Trouillot, the State Council, and the military authorities informed him of their determination to exclude from the electoral process Dr. Roger Lafontant and former General Williams Regala.

Carter explained: The military authorities assured us that they are willing to execute the arrest warrant that has been issued against Roger Lafontant.

Regarding Williams Regala, deemed undesirable by the United States, Carter intends to try to help him recover his student visa. [passage omitted]

The former president also said he thinks the United Nations will not be able to satisfy the Haitian requests, particularly the request to send a mission of military specialists to assure that the elections unfold normally.

Carter added: The United States could furnish Haiti with transportation and communications material and the French Government could also provide specific assistance. [passage omitted]

Council Member Views Visit

FL2707180390 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Former] U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday afternoon met with provisional President Ertha Pascal Trouillot and with the members of the State Council. He met separately with each of the two heads of the government.

Carter's meeting with Mrs. Trouillot was a private one, we have learned. However, regarding his meeting with the State Council, State Council member Chavannes Jeune told us the State Council maintained its same old position, before former President Carter.

[Begin Jeune recording] We met with the former U.S. president yesterday at 1600 at the Legislative Palace; and there, once again, we were very clear about our position. We can sum it up for you thusly: Elections, yes, but not at any price. We do not want another 29 November; nor do we want another 17 January farce. We are also asking, as conditions for holding elections, security, justice, a cleanup in the administrations, and a decrease in the cost of living—for these are the four dossiers that the Haitian people returned to us on 13 March, as a mandate to its representatives in the government.

The president met with President Carter personally, and from what I heard over the news, it seems it was a strictly private meeting. Jimmy Carter then met with the State Council. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Bourjolly Gives PUCH Position on Elections

FL2707173090 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1830 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Elections in November are possible. We should all put our heads together to save these elections. The transition cannot drag on any longer. The government, however, must take proper measures for this to be done, said Max Bourjolly, second in command of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH]. He expressed support for the State Council's move to put all the dossiers regarding justice and security on the negotiating table before the executive branch of the government.

The Communist leader denounced the bad faith of the executive, which is an accomplice to today's political situation because it did not set legal action in motion

against the people who are complicating the situation, such as Roger Lafontant and Williams Regala.

Bourjolly suggests that the elections be postponed if all the necessary conditions do not exist, rather than sending the people out to die under improper conditions during elections.

[Begin Bourjolly recording] We of the PUCH are working from the idea that we must save the elections to be held before the end of the year, because the transition simply cannot go on any longer. The nation is tired and is being destroyed. Thus, we have to get ourselves out of this situation. But at the same time, there must be proper security conditions, and justice must be done as called for in the 4 March 1990 alternative.

Up to the present time, we note that the provisional government has not moved one bit in that direction! On the contrary, it has shown obvious bad faith by not trying to respond to these criteria, which were indispensable for the transition to take place harmoniously.

Elections are possible; but they can postpone the date. [end recording]

Regarding foreign supervision, PUCH does not agree with Jimmy Carter on the presence of foreign soldiers, which it considers the beginning of an occupation, said Bourjolly. He suggested that the nation use the forms of organization that it has in hand, such as the vigilance brigades and the neighborhood committees, to set up an electoral police force to provide security during the elections.

[Begin Bourjolly recording] We say: Bravo! There must indeed be security and respect for the law. At the same time, however, Carter talked as if there must be a foreign military presence. To this we say no. We do not agree. Because that is going to create an even more disturbing situation. It will simply require an attack on one of these UN soldiers for us to immediately be in a situation of reinforcement. Reinforcements will begin arriving, and we will be in a state of occupation. [passage omitted]

Next, it is normal for people like Regala and Lafontant to be arrested and taken to court to answer to the nation for the crimes they have committed. [passage omitted]

As far as we are concerned, we will take all measures necessary to participate in elections. However, we want elections with popular participation—with 85 percent of the population voting—so that we will not fall into the American scheme. There, when 30 percent of the population votes, they label it a success; while in Europe, when only 60 percent of the population votes, they call it a failure. We want 80-85 percent of the population to vote.

It is the people who do not have popular support who are trying by any means to have the elections environment insecure so that only a handful of people [words indistinct], so that they can take power. Manigat.... [changes thought] And at the same time, what happened to Manigat happen to them, so that we [words indistinct]. The country cannot afford to [words indistinct]. We must have a legitimate president so that he can make the necessary decisions within the framework of a permanent consensus with the other partners—even those who did not win—so we can build the country, put the country back on its feet. [end recording]

In Jeremie, however, a number of observers declare that they are in favor of the presence and assistance of a UN observers mission, to supervise the elections—especially observers who are interested in, or who are in the habit of following, the political situation in Haiti. [passage omitted]

Trouillot, State Council Agree To Form Committee

FL2707183090 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1830 GMT 26 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Provisional President Ertha Pascal Trouillot met with the members of the State Council this morning to discuss the respect of the 4 March 1990 protocol agreement, as well as the popular demands, such as security in Haiti, the arresting and trying of criminals, a cleanup of the public administrations, and so forth. According to a source very close to the State Council, the Provisional Electoral Council participated in this meeting, at which the parties present agreed to form a ministerial committee to be in charge of dealing with diverse critical topics of national life.

This meeting took place at approximately 1100 this morning. [passage omitted]

RDNP Announces Manigat To Return 31 July

FL3007164890 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Former Prime Minister Martial Celestin, second in command of the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats, RDNP, has announced that Professor Leslie Manigat, who was president of Haiti for 130 days and is the secretary general of the RDNP, will be returning to Haiti on an American Airlines flight on Tuesday 31 July. [passage omitted]

Trinidad and Tobago

Rebel Spokesman Outlines Terms of Agreement

FL3007144590 Bridgetown CANA in English 1416 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 30, CANA—Black Muslim rebels who last Friday seized Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson and some members of his cabinet, said Monday they had reached a basic agreement with the government for ending the hostage crisis. Kwesi Aiba, a spokesman for the Jamaat al Muslimeen, which has been holding Robinson and his colleagues in the Parliament building apparently wired

to explosives, told CANA [CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY] that a heads of agreement [as received] had been concluded following lengthy negotiations and the two sides were now working out the mechanisms for handing over the hostages.

Aiba said the six-point heads of agreement [as received] provided for.

1. The resignation of Robinson as prime minister with effect from July 28.

2. Agreement of support for the appointment of Robinson's deputy, Winston Dookeran, as caretaker prime minister.

3. Agreement that Emmanuel Carter, the acting president, would use his state of emergency powers in accordance with the advice of Dookersan.

4. General elections would be held in 90 days from the effective date of the agreement.

5. An interim government of national unity to be formed on the advice of the "heads of parties" currently in the Red House (Parliament) and the Jamaat leader Yasin Abu Bakr.

6. An insurrection amnesty for all who took part in the uprising.

Government Denies Agreement Reached With Rebels

FL3007154890 Bridgetown CANA in English
1533 GMT Jul 90

[Report by Debra Ransome]

[Excerpt] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 30, CANA—The National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR), which forms the government here, on Monday denied that agreement had been reached with Muslim rebels holding Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson and members of his cabinet hostage since an attempted coup on Friday.

NAR public relations officer, Lennox Raphael, was reacting to an assertion earlier by the rebel Jamaat al Muslimeen that a six-point heads of agreement [as received] had been negotiated by both sides to bring an end to the three-day crisis that has left at least nine people dead.

Raphael said the negotiations were still in progress and suggested that the Jamaat statement was an attempt to manipulate the media. Kwesi Aiba, a spokesman for the Jamaat, which has been holding Robinson and his colleagues in the Parliament Building apparently wired to explosives, reported the alleged agreement in a call to the CANA [CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY] office here. [passage omitted]

Explosions at TTT; Jamaica Dispatches Troops

FL3007155590 Bridgetown CANA in English
1546 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Report by Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 30, CANA—State-owned Trinidad and Tobago Television (TTT), which has served as rebel headquarters since last Friday's attempted coup here, was on fire Monday, following what an eyewitness described as four clearly audible explosions. The eyewitness reported a fresh outbreak of shooting and said that in between the gunshots there had been four loud explosions.

He said he saw Television House on fire, but had not gone out to see how much damage was done. From downtown Port of Spain, dark grey smoke was billowing from the area around TTT's location and the TV test transmission, which had been running throughout the morning, went off the air.

The fire coincided with reports here that a batallion of Jamaican soldiers dispatched from Kingston to Barbados last night, would be bound for Trinidad.

The Jamaica Government announced the airlift at the weekend saying that the troops would remain in Barbados to permit a ready response to any requests from the Trinidad and Tobago Government.

Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson and members of his cabinet have been held hostage in the Parliament building here since Friday evening by a group of armed rebels, demanding his resignation and the formation of a new national unity government.

Leader of the largely Black Muslim Jamaat al Muslimeen, Imam Yasin Abu Bakr, had been using the TTT studios as his operating base since his colleagueas stormed the Parliament Buildings last Friday and bombed police headquarters, triggering the bloody crisis.

A spokesman for the Jamaat told CANA [CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY] that the TTT building had come under fire Monday morning, but declined to give details.

Radio Trinidad meanwhile returned to the airwaves after being off since Friday, when it came under rebel control. A spokesman for staff there said they were all herded into a studio and were released only last night. Commercial banks remained closed Monday and the state-owned 610 Radio carried announcements from several business places which also declined to open. Police leave has been cancelled.

Trinidad and Tobago hospital officials have confirmed nine deaths from the bloody coup attempt, but feared that there were more bodies on the streets.

In south Trinidad, electricity was off in certain areas, including Phillipine, La Romain, Usine Ste Madeleine,

and Princes Town. The other major services were still intact and few people were moving around in the country districts.

Agreement Reached, Hostages To Be Released Soon

FL3007182090 Bridgetown CANA in English 1809 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 30, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force spokesman said an agreement granting Muslim rebels an amnesty had been reached and that the hostages including Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson would be released shortly. Colonel Ralph Browne told CANA [CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY] by telephone that he was about to leave Army Camp Ogden in north west Trinidad for Port of Spain's Holiday Inn where he was to hold a news conference.

From there, Brown said he would be taking the press corps to Trinidad and Tobago Television [TTT] where he said the plan was to release the first group of hostages—media workers at the state owned television. Brown confirmed that a fire had taken place at the station but said that this had been at an annex only.

"There was a fire....," he said. "My information is that the release will take place as planned.".

Asked about injury to the rebel Black Muslim group members or their hostages by the fire, Brown said: "I can't say for sure." [Words indistinct] according to Brown, was to escort the rebel Jamaat al Muslimeen members from TTT by army buses to their commune area in St. James, north west Trinidad. Under the amnesty, the muslims have been given immunity from prosecution on charges related to this weekend's events. After dropping off Jamaat leader Imam Abu Bakr at the Mucurapo commune, Brown said the arrangement was then for soldiers to travel down to the Red House where another group of rebels was holding Robinson and his Cabinet.

Brown said the final stage would be the release of Robinson and other parliamentarians, held at the Red House since Friday. Afterwards, the 30 Muslim captives of Robinson and the parliamentarians would be taken by Army escort to Mucarapo.

Jamaat spokesmen have already confirmed the plan, calling CANA [CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY] Monday afternoon to invite the CANA correspondent to witness the release of Robinson and the other hostages. The Jamaat members also asked whether diplomatic representatives could be present at the event.

Both Brown and the Muslimeen said the release procedure at the Red House should take place around mid-afternoon.

Muslimeen officials declined to say whether they would surrender their arms as part of the agreement. Asked if they felt safe about going back to their Mucurapo home after releasing the hostages, Muslim spokesman Kwesi Atabi said: "We have dealt with certain things with (Army) Colonel (Joseph) Theodore and he is a man of his word.

"If the Imam is satisfied, I will be satisfied," Atabi added.

Hospital Reports Numbers of Injured, Dead

FL3007234890 Bridgetown CANA in English 2331 GMT 30 Jul 90

[All figures as received]

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 30, CANA—Officials at the Port of Spain General Hospital on Monday reported that the casualty department so far had treated 482 people for injuries since last Friday's coup attempt by radical Black Muslims.

Deputy hospital administrator Stewart Smith said there had been 249 admissions, 90 per cent with gunshot wounds.

Five people died in the casualty, but Smith reported other bodies had been brought for storage at the hospital's morgue which he described as "full and overflowing."

Some of the bodies had been there before Friday.

Smith said firemen bringing in bodies and people for treatment also had reported seeing bodies lying in the streets of the capital which has been ransacked by looters after the coup attempt.

'Hitch' Causes Monday Release Hopes To Fade

FL3107004090 Bridgetown CANA in English 0022 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Report by Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 30, CANA—Hopes faded for the promised Monday release of Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson and members of his Cabinet, held hostage here for three days by radical Muslim gunmen demanding the formation of a national unity government and fresh general elections.

Both sides in lengthy negotiations had told newsmen to expect a phased Monday afternoon resolution of the bloody impasse, with the Army escorting the rebels to their commune just outside of Port of Spain and the freeing of Robinson, his cabinet colleagues and staffers at the lone TV station - also held by the Jamaat al Muslimeen since Friday.

But tonight Major Dave Williams of the Trinidad Defence Force told the U.S. Cable News Network (CNN) television network that there had been a hitch, with the government rejecting rebel demands that would have led to Robinson's release.

"Things are back to square one," he said.

Spokesmen for the Jamaat, the government and the Army had said agreement had been reached in principle

to end the seige; but officials reported Monday night that the failure of all parties concerned to sign the document setting out the terms of the pact had prevented the release of the hostages.

Senior government information spokesman, Dr. Gregory Shaw, told CANA that it could not be said that an agreement had been reached until his team had been given official word. "From where I sit, there has been no official word yet," Shaw commented to newsmen at the Holiday Inn hotel.

Williams had told reporters earlier Monday " the last situation was that the signing of an agreement was imminent ... once the agreement is signed ... the action will take place."

Asked then about a likely time frame for the releasing process, Williams said "it could happen as soon as you put down the phone. It could happen next week."

The Jamaat said Monday that it expected to be part of an interim government to be set up pending fresh general elections within 90 days.

Jamaat spokesman Kwesi Atiba said this was among the terms of an agreement reached with the government to end the bloody crisis, which government spokemen now say claimed 19 lives.

Atiba said that under the accord, the hostages would be released in stages. He said that Robinson had agreed to resign effective immediately and the country would be run by a government of national unity until new elections.

Atiba said the rebels had been granted an amnesty and their leader, Yasin Abu Bakr, would be part of the interim government.

The rebel spokesman listed the group's main demands as:

- the resignation of Robinson as prime minister with effect from July 28;

- agreement of support for the appointment of Robinson's deputy, Winston Dookeran, as caretaker prime minister;

- agreement that Emmanuel Carter, the acting president, would use his state of emergency powers in accordance with the advice of Dookersan;

- general elections would be held in 90 days from the effective date of the agreement;

- an interim government of national unity to be formed on the advice of the "heads of parties" currently in the Red House (Parliament) and the Jamaat leader Yasin Abu Bakr and;

- an insurrection amnesty for all w took part in the uprising.

Minister Basdeo Links Libya With Coup Attempt

FL3107012590 Bridgetown CANA in English 0103 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Report by Peter Richards]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 30, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago's External Affairs Minister Sahadeo Basdeo on Monday night linked Libya to the attempt by a group of radical Black Muslims to overthrow the Trinidad and Tobago Government.

Basdeo, here for a Caribbean Community (CARICOM) summit, said reports that hundreds of people had been killed were exaggerated.

Asked at a news conference whether Libya had any involvement in the coup attempt, Basdeo said: "I am sure to a certain extent that this is so."

He said he had "evidence" to support his allegations that the group had a "direct Libyan connection".

He said one day after the coup attempt, a Libyan plane on its way to Trinidad and Tobago was prevented from landing in Barbados after the authorities had shut down the airport in Trinidad and Tobago.

"I have evidence that the particular group in Trinidad and Tobago ... has Libyan connections...," he said. "People have been trained in their organisation in Libya, so to that extent I think everything has to fall in place."

"People must understand that the group which wants to take over the government ... is a fringe element in the society, that has direct connections to external sources...," he added.

Basdeo said while he could not say where the plane had gone to after being denied permission to land in Barbados, he was appreciative of the action taken by the Barbados authorities.

Basdeo said according to reports he had received from Port of Spain an hour earlier, a total of 19 people had been killed since the attempted take-over on Friday.

Of that number, 16 were members of the Black Muslim Jamaat al Muslimeen group, two were civilians, and one a policeman.

Basdeo accused members of the Muslim group of being "party to" the looting which took place in the aftermath of the coup attempt.

"...They (have been) preaching a certain dogma that power, economic and otherwise, resides in the hands of the few and they began to identify certain people, certain groups... and this does not help the situation of the kind we are in at the present time".

Basdeo said his government was still in office.

"At the present time, there is a government in place. The acting Prime Minister Winston Dookeran heads a cabinet of eight ministers who are running the affairs of the country. In addition to that, all the essential services in the country are functioning...," he added.

He said the government enjoyed "the goodwill of the people at large".

Basdeo said the health of Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson was fine and proceeded to give details of how Robinson was shot in the leg during the coup attempt.

He said Robinson had made it clear to the rebels "that he was not prepared to discuss the handing over of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to anyone, needless to say terrorists at that, and that he was prepared to give his life up for democracy and constitutional government in our country".

"..It is in response to that affirmative position, that very strong position that he took, that elements in the rebel group shot him in the leg and I think that, to me, ...is a clear indication of the strength of the leadership of Trinidad and Tobago," he added.

Basdeo, who was flanked by former Industry and Tourism Minister Ken Gordon and the Trinidadian High Commissioner to Jamaica Maurice St. John, said National Security Minister Selwyn Richardson, who was also injured, endorsed the position taken by Robinson and "was prepared to also put his life on the line".

Prime Minister Speaks With CANA by Phone

FL3107024090 Bridgetown CANA in English 0217 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 30, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson, speaking publicly for the first time since being taken hostage in a coup attempt last Friday, on Monday night said he was fine but "slightly battered."

He also urged Army Commander Colonel Joseph Theodore to put in place an agreement reached Monday with his Black Muslim captors.

"I'm pretty alright," Robinson told CANA by telephone from the Red House where he was being held.

Robinson was allowed to talk with CANA in an apparent last-minute bid by the rebel Jamaat al Muslimeen to force final acceptance of an agreement it said it had reached with the Trinidad leader.

Government Spokesman Gregory Shaw, and Army Spokesman Major Dave Williams had earlier expressed doubt about reaching a final agreement, saying last-minute hitches had cropped up.

Following this, the Jamaat offered CANA an interview with Robinson who was brought to the phone for the purpose.

"After very lengthy negotiations with the Jamaat al Muslimeen, agreement has been reached and we are due to evacuate the Red House as soon as conditions are laid down by the country," Robinson said.

"And I would like to ask Colonel Theodore to put these in place," he added.

Asked how he was, Robinson said: "Slightly battered but I'm okay."

The Trinidad leader, whose voice sounded tired and haggard, said he and other members of Parliament had been given drinks but nothing to eat during their three days in captivity.

Robinson declined to give details on how his captors were treating him but said that the proposed agreement would give the country what he called "the best opportunity of settling down".

Robinson said he planned to go as soon as possible to see the president upon release "as soon as Colonel Theodore is ready."

Robinson said that the Army was already protecting the precincts of the Red House where he and other MPs were held Friday evening as armed Jamaat members stormed the chamber disrupting a corruption debate.

Jamaat Red House negotiator Bilal Abdullah then took over the phone repeating that the country would have the "best opportunity" with this agreement.

When told by CANA about the comments by Shaw and Williams, Abdullah said: "You have just spoken to Mr. Robinson and I think we are better informed as to our discussions than Mr. Shaw is."

National Security Minister Selwyn Richardson was then brought to the phone. Sounding a little chirpier, Richardson was introduced by Abdullah as about to read part of the heads of agreement [as received] the Jamaat hoped to see implemented.

"I think the prime minister has put it succinctly and very, very well," Richardson said.

"After very stateman-like negotiations with both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Abdullah, the heads of agreement were reached and executed," Richardson told CANA.

"The result is that the evacuation will take place without further bloodshed or trauma as the prime minister quite rightly said we've had enough of that," Richardson said.

To follow is the clause offering amnesty to the Muslimeen read to CANA by Richardson:

"I Joseph Emmanuel Carter (acting president) as required of me by the document headed major points of agreement hereby grant an amnesty to all those involved in acts of insurrection commencing approximately 5:30

pm on Friday 27th July 1990 and ending upon the safe return of all members of Parliament held captive on 27 July 1990.

"This amnesty is granted for the purpose of avoiding physical injury to the members of Parliament referred to above and is therefore subject to the complete fulfilment of the obligation safely to return them."

The document is dated 28 July.

Asked whether he and Prime Minister Robinson were making their statements under duress, Richardson said: "As Mr Robinson said, it was after a lot of neogtiations on both sides. He was very, very statesman-like and he kept his own."

"He got what he wanted," Richardson said.

Richardson, who was given more time to talk with CANA, said he estimated there were some seven ministers in the parliamentary chamber with him.

He said opposition MPs Trevor Sudama, John Humphrey, and Kelvin Ramnath were also being held.

"They're all well and, under the circumstances, in good mettle," Richardson added.

Richardson also said that no-one had been given anything to eat but had made good use of what there was to drink. He said they had been given tea and coffee.

The minister also said it was not true tha they had been tied up.

"We kept in good mettle," he said. "Everyone on both sides."

Hostage 'Drama' Back in 'Wait and See' Mode

FL3107132390 Bridgetown CANA in English 1300 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 31, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago was back in a wait-and-see mode Tuesday morning, amid fresh meetings aimed at ending a bloody hostage drama in which Libyan-backed rebels are holding the prime minister and members of his Cabinet at gunpoint. The radical Jamaat al Muslimeen, which is demanding the resignation of Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson and participation in a new national unity government, awaited word from meetings of government officials to respond to the group's proposals for ending the four-day stand-off.

Robinson, who was allowed Monday night to speak with news correspondents here, said he was fine except a bit "battered" and appealed to his government colleagues and the Army Commander Colonel Joseph Theodore to effect an amnesty arrangement demanded by the rebels as a condition for releasing all hostages, including about 40 staffers at the local TV station.

Trinidadians and Tobagonians woke to a continued local news blackout on statements being made by anyone other than information officials on state radio and television advising people to disregard foreign media reports on the crisis.

Costa Rica

Calderon Praises FMLN-Government Agreements

PA2707033390 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0032 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Text] San Jose, 26 Jul (DPA)—Costa Rican President Rafael Angel Calderon said today that negotiations between the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] rebels and the Salvadoran Government achieved important progress during the round of talks.

The Costa Rican president said he felt "very happy" after talking with FMLN leaders about the agreements to guarantee human rights in El Salvador.

"I believe that the time (to achieve peace) is near," Calderon said, although he admitted that the process is not progressing quickly. "The important thing is to achieve progress. Sometimes progress is achieved slowly. We hope that, although slow, that progress is firmly achieved."

The president praised his Salvadoran counterpart, Alfredo Cristiani, and the FMLN leaders "for their positive attitudes."

"Costa Rica has always rallied in favor of human rights, and we are extremely pleased to see that the Salvadoran Government is also doing it before the whole world," Calderon commented, referring to the pledges made by the Salvadoran authorities concerning respect for human rights.

President Calderon said he is confident that the Salvadoran rebels and government will reach new agreements during the next round of talks, scheduled for August.

"El Salvador deserves peace. The Salvadoran people want tranquillity. They want to achieve progress; and we will do anything we can to help in this concern," the Costa Rican president said.

El Salvador

FMLN's Handal Asks for UN Verification Now

PA3107032690 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Telephone interview with Jorge Shafik Handal, member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, by Carlos Ernesto Rugamas; place not given—live]

[Text] [Handal] Thank you very much. On behalf of the General Command of the FMLN, I want to thank you for the opportunity to express our opinions to the Salvadoran people.

We want to make some statements and comments regarding the statements made by President Alfredo Cristiani on 27 July, after the San Jose meeting, in which he talked about the human rights agreement.

We first want to point out that we took notes on the words he said. Cristiani has hinted that he is willing to accept the verification of the United Nations before the cease-fire. The problem in San Jose was exactly as he pointed out in his statements. He said that the United Nations did not agree to verify anything before the cease-fire. The point is that we, not the government, favored an immediate verification. The United Nations did not agree to do it, and the government delegation immediately entrenched itself on that point. However, we have seen some phrases there, in which, even though Cristiani did not say it out loud, he hinted that the government agrees.

We want to take his word, and we are doing it at this time, so on behalf of the General Command, I tell him in front of the Salvadoran people: Let us both invite the United Nations to immediately initiate the verification process in El Salvador. We need them to carry out their verification mission under the terms of the San Jose agreement. We are calling on President Cristiani to explain his position and say it loud and clear in public. We will tell the Salvadoran people about our position right now. Certainly the criticisms that have been made about this agreement regarding the delay in the verification process, criticisms voiced by the different political, social, and religious groups, are correct and justified. That is our position as well.

We are inviting the Salvadoran people to take these important agreements into their hands, because they imply the government's recognition that, even though the respect for human rights is stipulated in this agreement and is established in the Constitution and in international treaties as the government's responsibility, they were not previously respected by the government and by the Armed Forces.

Now they have agreed to hold negotiations with the FMLN and they have agreed to stop the violation of human rights immediately. It is necessary to verify this and to watch it. Those who demand verification are right, but in addition to the UN verification, we believe the Salvadoran people, their organizations, and their political and religious expressions must take the task of watching out for the compliance of the agreements, just as these organizations have been doing for a long time. Now their positions have the support of this agreement that has already been signed at the negotiation table, even though the agreement is incomplete because it does not respond to the past and only speaks about the present and the future. Even though it is incomplete, it is the first agreement, and its implementation by the Salvadoran people is very important.

[Rugamas] Commander Handal, could you comment on what the government's dialogue commission said at the talks? They said they did not believe the verification

should begin now. Why did they adopt that attitude? How did they defend that position?

[Handal] They did not actually defend that position too much, because the United Nations had its reserves in this regard, reserves which we believe can be overcome if both parties request it. Therefore, the government delegation had a strong position there, but it did not really defend it.

We told the government delegation that for us it is incomprehensible and untenable that, before the Salvadoran and international public, the government should continue to stall on the verification of compliance with human rights, as this is tantamount to defending the right to continue violating them. This can only be explained by our country's condition, with an arbitrary military power that imposes its will on Salvadoran interests and on daily Salvadoran civilian life. This gives us more reason to insist on the topic we have proposed—to demilitarize society.

[Rugama] What does the FMLN have to say in view of the fact that ever since signing the San Jose, Costa Rica document, bodies with obvious signs of torture have once more begun appearing in El Salvador? People's groups have said it is very unlikely that a cease-fire can take effect and that the commission to verify human rights can begin its work. What will happen then? Will you wait until a cease-fire takes place? What is the situation, Commander?

[Handal] The fact that this is happening proves once again the lack of will that the Armed Forces have always shown. The Armed Forces, together with their paramilitary structures, have shown their lack of will to respect human rights. They show instead their old vocation of openly violating human rights and respect for life in our country, and here lies the basis of the conflict. The fact that they are doing this, despite the San Jose Agreement, shows that these human rights agreements are not enough and that not even under national or international supervision or verification would these agreements be enough. We need to add to these agreements the main ones, which are those concerning demilitarization, especially those having to do with the dismantling of the death squads; the disbanding of the security corps, which have been the murderers in El Salvador; the forming of a totally new civilian police under civilian rule; and the dismantling of the Atlacatl Battalion, which has a very long criminal record, the last being the Jesuit murders. We would need to reach agreements on purging the officers corps of all those who repeatedly violated human rights in El Salvador; we would also need to end the impunity enjoyed by military chiefs.

In other words, this agreement, which on the one hand is a partial agreement regarding the human rights topic, is even more incomplete when referring to the group of agreements needed to end the Salvadoran conflict and for a basis for a cease-fire that would in effect be solid and stable.

On this point regarding the Armed Forces, the government delegation did not want to move ahead and became bogged down. We were the ones who proposed to move on to human rights, following this deadlock, to see if we could advance here as well as to give the Salvadoran people instruments of struggle and the people the possibility of new hope from the negotiating table where the much- awaited peace is being discussed. We also wanted to show that the accusation that we are at the negotiating table without a will to arrive at an agreement is false. The government is the one that is without a will. We have been unable to reach the agreements we should have. In this case, the agreement was mutilated to a certain extent. However, we believe this can be overcome. We are summoning Mr. Cristiani to open the doors to UN verification, and we are telling the Salvadoran people that these instruments or agreements that leave the negotiating table are causes they should take up in their own hands. We cannot expect anyone to give away freedom or human rights. These are part of the people's daily struggle, and it is a commodity that cannot be relinquished at any price.

[Rugama] Commander Handal, this very morning various social organizations that are grouped together under the Interunion Commission demanded the immediate formation of a verification commission to work parallel to the UN commission. This commission would also be composed of Salvadoran social forces. What is your opinion?

[Handal] They are very right. Point 12 of the agreement says that the UN commission is to work closely with Salvadoran organizations and entities concerned with human rights. In addition, under point 18, the possibility was left open for not only national organizations to take part, but also for other international organizations. This is very clearly outlined. Therefore, the decision made by the Interunion Commission is correct and deserves praise.

[Rugamas] Commander, is there anything you would like to add regarding...?

[Handal, interrupting] Yes, a comment. We published an open letter to Mr. Cristiani in San Jose in which we urged him not to continue hiding from the judicial authorities whatever he knows about the case of the murder of the Jesuit priests. During his news conference, or statements, on 27 July, he half-heartedly defended himself regarding this point—this accusation. He did it in a way that further complicates matters for him and casts further doubts on his credibility as an interlocutor in these negotiations.

He asserted in his statements that he actually did not issue the order, but only heard, during a meeting of the High Command, when authority was requested to carry out the search. This places him in an even shakier position. If he has been attending meetings of the High Command because he participates in it, he should tell all he knows to the judicial authorities. He said he has

always been and is at their disposal. Well, that was a good statement, but what the local and international public want to know is if he is really a credible speaker at the negotiation. What the public wants is for him to actually say—not just announce, but in effect say—everything he knows.

And here is a last comment. During the last few weeks, Cristiani has been making use of press statements more frequently than before, and, little by little, an image has emerged that is different from the one we had perceived during the last few months. From an image of prudence, relative objectivity, and caution, he has been veering toward a manipulation of public opinion.

Look, one day before the beginning of the talks in San Jose, he made some statements that cannot be understood in any other way but as an attempt to manipulate public opinion in our country. He said that the object of the meeting was to discuss and negotiate an immediate cease-fire and the demobilization of the FMLN. That was a lie, and he knew it. He knows very well through his own delegation at the dialogue, and he knows very well through the intermediary, that those were not the topics to be discussed. The topic at the table was that of the Armed Forces.

We were the ones who—in order to break the deadlock at the table and in order not to frustrate the Salvadoran people with a new, fruitless round of talks—asked that we move on to the topic of human rights. The talks were deadlocked, and it is not true that the topics he mentioned were the ones to be discussed. The topics were different, and he hid this fact from the Salvadoran people and the world. He tried to manipulate the people's minds.

The seriousness is lost when this happens. Although the fact that there should be officials of second, third, or fourth rank who assume responsibility for carrying out this kind of dirty work is not acceptable, because it is a travesty of truth, it is nevertheless understandable when viewed in the context of the customs of governments in our country. However, the fact that the president should manipulate public opinion in this manner is really unacceptable, and it affects his credibility in the dialogue and negotiation.

Those are the comments I wanted to make.

[Rugamas] Commander, one last question. Based on President Cristiani's statements about the beginning of monitoring human rights, what efforts are you planning to make in order to, as the saying goes, take President Cristiani at his word and really begin this verification work in earnest?

[Handal] The effort is very simple. We must address the United Nations, the intermediary, and tell it that we, the two sides, want it to begin verification as soon as possible. That is very simple. We are going to do so, and we ask him to clarify his position in public and to do so himself—to address the intermediary.

This is not in contradiction with the decision of the Interparty Commission, rather the Interunion Commission, to create a monitoring and verification mechanism of its own. There is no conflict in this, neither in principle nor on the basis of the text of the agreement, which, rather, allows it as stated in the paragraphs I just read to you.

Ponce Responds to Proposal on UN Verification

PA3107042990 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0038 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Jul (NOTIMEX)—The military high command of El Salvador said today that the agreement signed with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] guerrilla groups was proposed by the United Nations as a formula to exert pressure on the rebels to coordinate a cease-fire.

Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, chief of the Joint Staff, said it is difficult to modify the human rights document signed between the government and the guerrilla groups, as proposed today by the rebels.

Ponce said that Alvaro de Soto, UN mediator in the negotiation, sought to prevent the guerrilla groups from indefinitely postponing the cease-fire, and presented the document establishing conditions for verifying the agreement's implementation.

The FMLN said today it advocates annulling the point that holds the cease-fire contingent on the installation of an international commission that would verify the two parties have abided by their pledges.

Commander Jorge Shafik Handal, head of the FMLN dialogue commission, said to a local radio station that the verification of the points agreed upon must occur immediately, as demanded by most of the people's organizations.

Ponce praised "the progress" achieved in the round of talks held last week in San Jose, Costa Rica, and admitted that the agreement "establishes limitations on the Armed Forces within the context of the aggression we are suffering."

He said that the military high command will prepare new instructions to immediately comply with the human rights agreement, and these instructions will be distributed among the Armed Forces members on Tuesday, 7 August.

The most important labor unions of the country demanded today that the government and the FMLN "rectify" the San Jose Agreement, urging the United Nations "to mediate so that the verification of the pledge is immediately implemented."

Reaction to Human Rights Agreement Reported

PA3007215890 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Text] We will now report on reaction to the agreement signed in San Jose, Costa Rica.

In a news conference in San Salvador, President Alfredo Cristiani gave a green light to the warmongering plans of the high military command. Cristiani described as substantial the agreement reached in the area of human rights, but at the same time he reiterated his refusal to purge the Army of its many criminal members. According to political analysts consulted by Radio Farabundo Marti, the Salvadoran military men, who are not punished for their constant violation of human rights, can interpret Cristiani's statement as authorization to continue the war despite the negotiations.

Vice President Jose Francisco Merino spoke in the same terms. He first praised the San Jose agreement, but then he repeated the stale argument about the constitutionality of the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces will purge itself through the means it has already established, Merino argued.

Nevertheless, Salvadoran social and political sectors were much more cautious about what was agreed in San Jose, and they expressed distrust about the regime's fulfillment of the commitments. Juan Jose Martell of the Popular Social Christian Movement said the agreement is positive but incomplete. He said the problem of the Armed Forces demands an urgent solution.

Other opposition politicians pointed out that by signing the agreement the regime acknowledged that human rights are not respected in the country. Regardless of this agreement, the government has to really comply with all the laws dealing with human rights, PDC [Christian Democratic Party] leader Fidel Chavez Mena said.

Roberto Edmundo Viera, also of the PDC, was more specific, stating that respect for human rights cannot be attained, because no agreement on the Armed Forces was reached at the meeting.

Maria Julia Hernandez of the archdiocese's Legal Assistance Office, said a step has been taken to move out of the stalemate, but she also harshly criticized the amnesty proposed by the regime. She said it is totally inadmissible.

A representative of the nongovernmental Human Rights Commission agreed with Hernandez. He condemned the position adopted by Cristiani's delegation in San Jose because, he said, the issue of human rights was discussed, but there were no signs that the delegation had a desire to end the soldiers' impunity. The representative of the Human Rights Commission said thousands of people have experienced the violation of their most basic human rights.

Miguel Montenegro, speaking on behalf of the Permanent Committee for the National Debate on Peace, said that while the government is delaying the discussion of the issue of the Army, serious violations of human rights are being committed in El Salvador. He said the military is responsible for the assassination of the Jesuits and the massacres in Copapayo, San Antonio Abad, and [name indistinct]. We demand a purge in the Armed Forces, demilitarization, and a stop to the impunity, he said.

The members of Feasies [Independent Labor Union Federation of El Salvador] said that the progress made in the talks is the result of the pressure by the Salvadoran workers and social forces. Feasies and other sectors stressed that the regime must be pressured so that the issue of the Armed Forces will be addressed and resolved. The Feasies members stressed their concern about the government delegation's lack of willingness to reach concrete agreements.

Guatemala

Party Withdraws Support From Rios Montt

PA3007232390 Guatemala City Teleonce Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Shortly before General Efrain Rios Montt was announced as a presidential candidate by the PID [Democratic Institutional Party], FRG [Guatemalan Republican Front], and FUN [National Unity Front], the fourth party that had earlier supported the nomination, the Democratic Party of National Cooperation [PDCN], withdrew from Alliance 90.

The decision was announced by PDCN Secretary General Rolando Vaquiaux.

[Begin Vaquiaux recording] The PDCN is a democratic party that is inspired by freedom. It does not accept authoritarian, centralized, and unilateral actions, as is the case with the central leadership of Platform 90 [as heard].

Some groups within our population support the nomination of Gen. Rios Montt, but the political parties that are nominating him are not considered really very prestigious in Guatemalan society. Therefore, some very serious problems have begun to appear, in addition to the strictly legal ones.

Immediately after some leaders and candidates learned that we were resigning from Platform 90, we received several offers that will be analyzed next week to see if we can reach an agreement.

The departmental secretaries have authorized the Executive Committee to analyze all the proposals we have. We have received at least four. Next week we will try to select from them or make a definite decision. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Rebels Reportedly Attack Treasury Police Patrol

PA3007161590 Guatemala City SIGLO VEINTIUNO in Spanish 27 Jul 90 p 6

[Text] Our correspondent Francisco Eduardo Barrios reports that Treasury Police officer Leonel Espana Urizar was killed during an ambush carried out by a rebel group that operates in Huehuetenango Department.

The rebels attacked a police patrol that was patrolling a mountain area known as Cruz Quemada, located at km 284 of the Pan-American Highway, San Rafael Petzal jurisdiction, Huehuetenango.

According to reports made by residents, the police patrol was attacked between 1200 and 1400. Residents also reported that intense shooting took place and that several policemen were also wounded when they repelled the attack.

The officer and policemen were transferred to the Quetzaltenango national hospital for attention. The wounded remained in the hospital to receive medical assistance, and the officer's body was transferred to his hometown.

Nicaragua

FNT Threatens To Call National Strike

PA3007135190 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1217 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] The National Workers Front, FNT, will not participate in the national dialogue because the government is violating agreements signed during the strike, FNT leaders have said.

Mass dismissals continue in all sectors, and the privatization of land is an attempt to [word indistinct] through corporations for each farming product.

We are ready to begin another national strike and to occupy land, because we are not obliged to honor agreements that are being violated by the government, the FNT leaders warned yesterday during a national assembly. Leaders representing the construction, transportation, and industrial sectors, the Managua mayor's office, as well as the Association of Agricultural Workers asked workers to remain alert for a call for a national strike and to occupy their productive centers. The government has persisted with mass dismissals and privatization, points that will never be negotiated, they stressed.

Labor Leader on Government Violations of Accord

PA3007221590 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Jose Angel Bermudez, the top leader of state workers, has told our newscast during an interview that the lack of seriousness of the UNO [National Opposition Unity] government regarding the agreements that were signed recently has forced the Federation of Public Workers [Federacion de Trabajadores Publicos] to support the decision of the National Workers Front [FNT] not to participate in the national dialogue.

Bermudez disclosed that the government has been systematically violating the latest agreement signed with it, and, to date, has dismissed over 50 workers from various ministries, some out of political revenge, and others because they joined the nationwide strike that paralyzed the country.

[Begin recording] [Bermudez] The agreements have been violated at some institutions. At the Construction and Transportation Ministry, for instance, six of our comrades were dismissed from the aeronautics section. Most of them held supervisory positions. Other workers had been dismissed, but the union protested and they were reinstated. A total of sixteen fellow workers were dismissed from the Foreign Ministry six days after the agreements were signed. This is another violation. They were also violated at the Culture Ministry, where 32 workers were fired. Therefore, a total of 54 workers have been laid off.

Yesterday, at the plenum of the General Confederation of Labor and National Union of Employees, we discussed and unanimously endorsed the view of the federation, agreeing that as long as this government does not comply with the agreements it signed with the FNT and continues violating them, there cannot be a national dialogue.

[Reporter] If the national dialogue takes place, what would be your position?

[Bermudez] Well, I imagine that if the government really wants to stabilize the country, it will have to seriously take into account our country's organized forces, the organized sectors and the workers in particular, because it is the sector that has suffered the most from the government's measures. The government must honestly fulfill what it pledged to do in the agreements. It must show now that it is going to do so by complying with its agreements with the FNT.

The national dialogue will involve undertaking major commitments if we are to be able to stabilize this country. This dialogue should be attended by the producers, the state, and the workers; therefore, the government has to be more serious and comply with the letter of the agreements. We have demands of our own, the main one being job stability. We have a second demand, which is to really open job opportunities and tackle the widespread unemployment that already existed and is still being created by this government with its economic measures.

Let it finance industry and the APP [People's Ownership Sector] and respect the APP. These are the positions of the National Union of Employees, and we are going to

discuss them with the other leaders of the FNT so we may adopt a single position in case the national dialogue takes place. [end recording]

National Workers Front Official on Dismissals

PA3007231890 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Ronaldo Membreno, member of the National Executive Board of the National Workers Front [FNT], has reported that the systematic dismissals of public workers, the return of more properties to notorious Somozists and big landowners, the failure to grant financing to APP [People's Ownership Sector] enterprises, and other violations of the agreements signed by the government with the FNT are sufficient reason not to attend the national dialogue.

The workers cannot grant their endorsement to the government to privatize the entire public sector and make mass dismissals of workers of enterprises that may fold because of the government's policy of pushing public sector industries into bankruptcy, the leader said.

[Begin recording] [Membreno] First of all, we must bear in mind that the UNO [National Opposition Union] government has signed agreements with the FNT and that some members of its cabinet have been systematically violating them, such as Construction and Transportation Minister Jaime Icabalceta, Foreign Minister Enrique Dreyfus, and Managua Mayor Arnoldo Aleman. So, if these gentlemen, who represent the government, are prepared to maintain an attitude hostile to the workers, then it is our duty and right not to attend any dialogue that may be intended to have us simply confirm and endorse privatizations, unemployment, and salary freezes, with which we do not agree in any way.

We are prepared to attend any dialogue at which, in the first place, the workers' gains and the agreements we signed are respected. On that basis we can then proceed to talk and conclude an agreement involving the government, the producers, and the workers to allow our country to have stability. If not, then the government will be destabilizing the country, and all we will be able to do is to respond with the necessary measures of struggle to force it to comply with the agreements.

[Reporter] Following the latest agreement, how many workers of the state apparatus and state enterprises have been dismissed?

[Membreno] They total approximately [word indistinct] of the municipality, the 35 who are still pending reinstatement at Enabus [National Bus Enterprise] and 27 from the foreign ministry. So the total is over 200 workers. Therefore, as long as no response is found through the joint commissions to the financial needs of the industrial sector, we cannot agree to a dialogue at which we would be agreeing on something that has already been agreed to.

[Reporter] In what other ways has the government violated the latest agreements?

[Membreno] One case is that of the joint commissions. It has not summoned other sectors, like those of mining and transportation, to discuss and analyze the transportation problems. Also, no work has been done on the minimum wage law. We feel that the government is in a situation in which it has already tested its strength against that of the workers, and I do not know what it is thinking of. Maybe what it wants is to destroy the country.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

UNO Activist Killed Attacking Sandinist Homes

PA3007154090 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Armed groups stormed the Monsignor Lezcano and Linda Vista neighborhoods early in the morning of 29 July, attacking houses where supporters of the Sandinist National Liberation Front live.

Mario Antonio Menoscal Silva, an activist of the National Opposition Union, was killed during the incident in the Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood when he confronted the police unit that tried to stop a group of five armed men riding in a green car.

When asked to turn in his weapon, Menoscal Silva threw a fragmentation grenade at the police, while another man opened fire at them, shattering the vehicle's rear window. The police did everything possible to persuade Menoscal Silva, who threatened them with another grenade.

Several houses in the Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood were machine-gunned. A similar incident occurred at the Linda Vista neighborhood, where the instigators fled after firing at the headquarters of Battalion 3241, located near the Nuevo Pacifico restaurant.

Yesterday, the police showed journalists an impressive amount of AK ammunition shells and the houses damaged by machine-gun fire.

Delegation To Attend Security Meeting

PA3007195590 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1825 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Managua, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE) — A Nicaraguan official delegation traveled to Costa Rica today to participate, beginning tomorrow, in the meeting of the Central American Security Commission.

The mission is headed by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Ernesto Leal, and is composed of General Humberto Ortega, chief of staff of the Nicaraguan Army; Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Wheelock; Mauricio Herdocia; and Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica Alfonso Callejas.

The Central American Security Commission is the organization in charge of discussing not yet agreed upon points of the 1987 Esquipulas Pact, ratified a month ago by Central American presidents in Antigua, Guatemala. The source added that among the points to be discussed are limitations on weapons and troops, the subject of foreign military presence in the area, and verification and control methods for agreements.

The Nicaraguan Government of Violeta Chamorro is implementing a process to reduce the size of the Army, and the official delegation has been instructed to defend positions to "search for disarmament in Central America as a means to strengthen peace and security in the area."

* Minimum Wage for Coffee Workers Raised

90CA0073A Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
16 Jun 90 p 6

[Text] After a heated discussion yesterday, members of the National Coffee Commission (Concafe) agreed on a five percent increase in the price of the food basket containing 20 basic products.

This means that wages rose from 70 to 75 percent of the cost of the basic food basket, plus the updated devaluation for the first half of June.

Julio Cesar Munoz, president of the National Federation of Coffee Workers, explained that preliminary estimates indicate that the minimum wage effective from 15 to 30 June, will be 15 million cordobas a month, plus 96,000 cordobas in benefits.

The minimum wage previously approved by MINTRAB [Ministry of Labor] and the Central Bank of Nicaragua was 410,000 cordobas, but the new figure approved is 600,000 cordobas.

Another point of agreement between the two parties is that the Ministry of Labor will reevaluate the cost of the basic food basket every two weeks.

Munnoz said that the Coffee Workers Federation and producers also agree that the commission should make a study of costs related to consumable expenditures, financial interest, and services "so as to ensure better profits for coffee and permit a fair wage increase."

For his part, Concafe Executive President David Robleto announced that, using the elements available, the Commission is now proceeding to review costs of consumable expenditures and the agroindustrial coffee process, which is what raises production costs.

He added that in the week ahead, producers will make a presentation to the government on production costs of coffee growing.

He also referred to the five percent increase in the cost of the basic food basket and added that based on preliminary estimates, the total is about 20 million cordobas.

Robleto said that producers have complained of the failure to comply with agreements reached last week, according to which the National Coffee Federation pledged to suspend land occupations. He said that those affected are Odel Incer and Enrique Elizondo.

Argentina

Menem Leaves for Brazil To View New Aircraft

PY3007161690 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1502 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem departed for Brazil on board the Tango-1 presidential plane at 1155 [1455 GMT] today. He is traveling with Foreign Affairs Minister Domingo Cavallo, Defense Minister Huberto Romero, Legal and Technical Affairs Secretary Raul Granillo Ocampo, and Alberto Kohan, secretary general of the Presidency.

President Menem's departure, scheduled for 1000, was delayed because Economy Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez met with the chief of state on board the plane before the departure for Brazil.

The Tango-02 presidential plane, which departed for Brazil at 1100, carried Cordoba Provincial Governor Eduardo Angeloz, journalists, and other members of the presidential entourage.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1415 GMT on 30 July carries a similar 150-word report which states the following: "Today Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello and Argentine President Carlos Menem will attend the inaugural flight of the prototype of the CBA-123 passenger plane in Sao Jose dos Campos (Sao Paulo State). This plane was built jointly by the two countries."]

Returns From Trip

PY3007235390 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2314 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (TELAM) — President Carlos Menem arrived at 1952 [2252 GMT] at the military sector of the Metropolitan Airport from Brazil, where, together with his Brazilian counterpart Fernando Collor de Mello, they viewed a plane that has been manufactured jointly by the two countries.

The chief of state departed from the airport without speaking to the press. A few minutes earlier, Raul Granillo Ocampo, legal and technical secretary of the presidency, told journalists that Menem would not speak to the media.

British Ambassador on Thatcher-Menem Meeting

PY3007190390 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1406 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (TELAM)—British Ambassador to Argentina Humphrey Maud said today that "many things have to be done" before the meeting between President Carlos Menem and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"A great deal of work still remains," said Maud to reporters who asked him what remains to be done before the visit of Prime Minister Thatcher to Argentina.

Maud spoke at the Ezeiza International Airport where he welcomed the Duchess of York, Sarah Ferguson, who arrived this morning aboard a regular British Airways flight.

Metalworkers End Strike Following Settlement

PY3007204890 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] (NA)—UOM [Metalworkers Union] metalworkers will receive a cumulative 36.7 percent [as published] for the June-August quarter as well as a lump sum of 180,000 australs for May, to be paid in four installments starting in August.

The announcement was made late last night by the UOM authorities following lengthy negotiations with metal industrialists at the Labour Ministry. The settlement put an end to the sector's two-month old conflict, lifting a series of protest measures which had plagued the local metal industry.

Teachers Strike To Close Schools Nationwide

PY3007205290 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] (DYN)—The end of school holidays will not coincide with the beginning of classes, since education at all levels will be disrupted this week due to several strikes staged by different teacher unions demanding wage improvements.

National teachers belonging to SUTEN [Unified Union of National Education Workers] and SUTEBA [Unified Union of Workers] unions will start a 48-hour strike today that will halt classes in Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Tucuman and Santa Fe provinces.

Today and tomorrow, SADOP [Argentine Union of Private Teachers] private teachers will also carry out a strike affecting some 25,000 private schools at primary, secondary and terciary levels throughout the country.

As of August 1 and 2, CTERA [Confederation of Education Workers of the Argentine Republic] and UDA [Argentine Teachers Union] teacher unions along with AMET [Technical Studies Teachers Association] technical schools teachers, will begin a series of 48-hour stoppages which will also affect state education at the three levels.

The strike will be backed by Buenos Aires FEB [Buenos Aires Province Teachers Federation] and SADOP teachers union, closing provincial, national and private schools.

Former President Galtieri Attends Military Dinner

PY3007235790 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0021 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (TELAM)—Former de facto President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri today

attended the main ceremony to mark the Engineer Corps Day at the Campo de Mayo military barracks. This is the second time that Galtieri has showed up in public since he was released following a pardon ordered by the executive branch.

Galtieri appeared in public for the first time during the annual friendship dinner offered by the Armed Forces on 6 June at the Armed Forces Staff Building. The dinner was presided over by President Carlos Menem.

The former Army commander in chief, who belongs to the Engineer Corps, was dressed in civilian clothes and looked thinner. He was warmly welcomed by Engineer Corps officers of different ranks. [passage omitted]

Bolivia

Paz Calls Andean Pact Meeting, Meets Fujimori

PY3007192590 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Upon his return from the inauguration of Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori, President Jaime Paz Zamora announced that the Andean Pact will hold two important presidential meetings. He added that the meetings will set the future policy of the subregion regarding the economy and the struggle against drug trafficking.

He also said that the two meetings will be important for the Andean countries. The first meeting will be held on 7 August in Bogota, Colombia, where the five presidents of the Andean Pact countries will study U.S. President George Bush's Initiative for the Americas. The second meeting, which will be held in Bolivia in the second half of November, will seek a more definite position on the struggle against drug trafficking based on the Bolivian proposal of coca for development. President Paz indicated that the two meetings will allow the Cartagena Accord members to set policies in accordance with their international economic commitments and to take action against drug trafficking.

The decision to hold the two meetings was made in Lima, Peru, and the members of the Andean Pact promised to attend. The first meeting will study the possibility of opening dialogue with the United States, seeking to solve the economic problems that affect the region because of the foreign debt, problems that prevent a solution to the crisis affecting the region. The Andean Pact countries believe that on 7 August a series of proposals will be approved in answer to the U.S. desire to solve the economic problems of the Andean nations. President Paz Zamora also said that the presidential meeting to be held in Bolivia will be very important. He recalled that the meetings held in Cartagena, Colombia; Galapagos, Ecuador; and Machu Pichu, Peru, have set the basis for the meeting of the presidents of the Andean Pact countries.

Paz Zamora added that the Andean countries have become aware of the events occurring in the world regarding drug trafficking and that the presidents have expressed their willingness to attend the meeting.

Upon arriving at the El Alto International Airport, President Paz announced that he has invited Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori to visit Bolivia. He also disclosed that in the second half of September the Bolivian-Venezuelan Mixed Commission will meet to sign bilateral agreements, especially an agreement on the paving of the Libertadores Highway which will help Latin American integration. He added that his meeting with Argentine President Carlos Menem served to secure the delivery of 7,200 tons of asphalt to pave the (Tomati-Tasavalenso) road and the Yacuiba air field. He said that the asphalt is already at the border of Villazon and Potosi.

Regarding his meeting with Chilean President Patricio Aylwin, President Paz Zamora said that it was an informal meeting because the presidents were both in Lima. He also indicated that he received an invitation from the French Government to visit France. Paz Zamora noted the importance of the inauguration of Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori. He added that the agreements reached with former Peruvian President Alan Garcia will be implemented.

Paz Zamora To Visit Brazil 14, 15 August

PY3107013390 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] The Foreign Ministry confirmed today that President Jaime Paz Zamora will pay an official visit to Brazil on 14 and 15 August. During his stay in Brasilia, President Jaime Paz Zamora will meet with his Brazilian counterpart Fernando Collor de Mello with whom he will discuss several bilateral issues.

Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde and Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Angel Zannier Claros last week met with Brazilian authorities to establish the agenda of the upcoming presidential meeting.

The Foreign Ministry has not specified the issues on the agenda but it is known that the two presidents will discuss issues pertaining to energy agreements; the building of gas pipelines; the construction of the waterway connecting Paraguay, Brazil, and Bolivia; and other issues concerning bilateral trade.

It was also reported that several government officials will be included in the presidential entourage during his two-day visit to Brazil.

Interior Minister Views Brazilian Border Meeting

PY3107034690 La Paz Television Boliviana Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Excerpts] The first Bolivian-Brazilian border integration and development meeting was held in Trinidad, Beni Department, 28-29 July.

This first border integration and development meeting is tangible evidence of the Bolivian and Brazilian Governments' political will to strengthen their relationship in all aspects of bilateral cooperation. [passage omitted]

Taking into account the agreements reached by the two countries at a bilateral and multilateral level and to promote border relations, authorities of Bolivian departments and Brazilian states—who held a broad dialogue in Trinidad—at Beni city hall signed and decided to inform their respective governments of a declaration on agriculture, education, energy, the environment, mining, drug trafficking, border agreements, Indian issues, physical infrastructure, and bilateral agreements. [passage omitted]

During an interview with Television Boliviana, Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco stated:

[Begin Capobianco recording] It has been a very intense 24 hours. The Bolivian and Brazilian peoples desire to jointly build, democratically, border areas that may overcome past neglect, prevailed in this meeting. [end recording]

Baron Supports 'Coca for Development' Strategy

PY3007212590 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0114 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jul (EFE)—EEC President Enrique Baron, who is a Spanish citizen, today said that the Bolivian "coca for development" strategy is the most appropriate way to face the antidrug problem in Latin America.

Baron spoke to EFE at the El Alto international airport shortly before leaving the country. He said: "The EEC does not believe that drug trafficking can be solved in the "Rambo," or in the 'military' [manu militari], style." Baron, who made a three-day official visit to Bolivia, also went to Venezuela and Colombia.

Baron said: "If drug trafficking should be resolved through military actions, the U.S. military should then begin to take actions in their own cities, because if drug consumption were to be controlled, it would reduce drug trafficking."

Baron pointed out that the Bolivian Government thesis of "coca for development" is feasible. He added that this project will demand a joint effort that can be achieved through dialogue and contacts.

Baron's tour of Bolivia included visits to President Paz Zamora, Congress, and to the cities of Sucre and Potosi. He said that he believes that his trip has paved the way for better relations with the EEC and for "positive relations in the future."

"The trip to Bolivia," Baron added, "has served to mark a symbolic presence by the EEC even in matters that have caused most concern to the Bolivian people."

Baron said: Bolivia is a very beautiful country that has natural, human, and architectural landscapes which can be found nowhere else.

Offers To Mediate With Chile

PY3107001790 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0238 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Excerpt] La Paz, 27 Jul (EFE)—European Parliament President Enrique Baron Crespo, who is a Spanish subject, today offered the mediation of the European Parliament to Bolivia and Chile so that they may discuss Bolivia's landlocked situation and other issues of mutual interest.

During a news conference Baron Crespo said that the European Parliament can act as mediator between Bolivia and Chile or at least act as an arbitrator if the governments of the two nations agree.

Baron Crespo labelled positive the possibility that President Jaime Paz Zamora and Chilean President Patricio Aylwin may discuss bilateral issues. He noted the importance of the meeting they will hold in Lima on Saturday, 28, during Peruvian President-elect Alberto Fujimori's inauguration.

Relations between La Paz and Santiago have been interrupted since 1975, and Bolivia has failed in all its attempts to seek an outlet to the Pacific, which it lost in 1879 during the "Pacific War" with Chile.

Enrique Baron Crespo also referred to trade between Latin America and Europe. He said that trade between Latin America and Europe is twice as large as the trade between Europe and the United States, adding that the European Parliament members are in favor of strengthening these ties. Baron Crespo also voiced his satisfaction over the changes that have taken place in East Europe, labelling as "healthy" the democratization of several former communist countries. He announced that the European Community will continue to grant support for the consolidation of the changes being experienced by the GDR. [passage omitted]

Argentine Minister Here To Discuss Drug Issue

PY3007233990 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1709 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jul (TELAM-PL)—Argentine Interior Minister Julio Ignacio Mera Figueroa today began contacts with Bolivian authorities seeking agreements on the struggle against drug trafficking and on border issues.

According to Mera Figueroa, who arrived last night on an official visit, the agenda of matters to be discussed by the Argentine minister and the Government includes bilateral migration problems and the control of the common border. He arrived from Lima, Peru.

This morning he met with his Bolivian counterpart Guillermo Capobianco.

Brazil

Menem Arrives for Aircraft Demonstration

PY3007185890 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1751 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil, 30 Jul (TELAM)—Argentine President Carlos Menem arrived at the Sao Jose dos Campos airport (50 km from Sao Paulo) at 1435 [1735 GMT] to attend the official presentation of the binational Argentine-Brazilian CBA-123 aircraft prototype.

Menem was welcomed with honors by President Fernando Collor de Mello. After the welcoming ceremony they went to the Brazilian Aeronautics Company, where at 1500 [1800 GMT] they will observe the aircraft's 28-minute flight.

Menem, Collor Attend Flight

PY3107033290 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] The presidents of Brazil, Fernando Collor de Mello, and of Argentina, Carlos Menem, today attended the presentation of the CBA-123 aircraft. This super modern plane, the first result of a technical-industrial agreement signed between Argentina and Brazil, was inaugurated with the name (Vecta).

Presidents Collor and Menem today baptized the CBA-123 with great enthusiasm. The CBA-123 is the most modern regional passenger transport plane in the world. The inaugural flight of the (Vecta) was celebrated with champagne and the issue of a commemorative stamp. Present at the ceremony were high-ranking officials of Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] and Argentine technicians and engineers who worked on this project. President Menem brought a delegation of more than 100 people.

During his speech, the Argentine president said that the manufacture of the CBA-123 is one of the most important achievements between the two countries. He promised to maintain 30 percent of Argentine participation in the project, and to do this, he will attract private capital to the Argentine Military Aircraft Factory [FMA]; 70 percent of the aircraft is made by Embraer and 30 percent by FMA, which is headquartered in Cordoba.

The 19-seat plane is pressurized and has two turbo-prop engines installed on the tail, which make it comfortable and silent. It is also equipped with highly developed technology. It flies at 650 km per hour at an altitude similar to jets—that is, 10,000 meters. It carries sophisticated computers to monitor flights and detect any type of failure.

To have an idea of the success of this Brazilian-Argentine project, orders from 13 countries for a total of 150 planes had already been received before the inaugural flight. The United States has ordered 40 planes, while Canada has ordered 30.

In September 1990 this plane will be introduced to the world at the aerospace fair in England.

President Collor de Mello said that the friendly dialogue and cooperation between Brazil and Argentina has demonstrated another special result.

[Begin Collor recording] We are walking with the determination and speed demanded of us at a moment of profound changes in the international community. The CBA-123 is a symbol of our objectives. We are going to achieve integration here in South America, at home, so we can gain greater benefits in the world economy. [end recording]

President Collor added that Brazil and Argentina will continue joint efforts to make their products more modern, sophisticated, and especially, competitive, in compliance with the most rigorous requirements of the foreign market.

[Begin Collor recording, in progress] ...in terms of quality, security, economic effectiveness, and good appearance. My friend, President Menem, we are going to achieve all this with the CBA-123—incorporating components and technology from third countries—because we do not want to shut ourselves in a southern cone fortress. We want a chance for prosperity and peace, a chance for growing harmony and social justice, and a chance for our people, a people made up of all peoples, open to all other peoples of the earth. [end recording]

After the speeches the two presidents attended the inaugural flight of the CBA-123.

IMF Delegation To Hold Talks at Central Bank

PY3107035290 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Brazil will negotiate its foreign debt in a definite manner. An IMF delegation made up of four technicians will verify the balance of payments and analyze the economic plan already presented in general terms in the United States by Economic Policy Secretary Antonio Kandir.

The first working meeting between the IMF delegation and the Brazilian Government will be held tomorrow at 1000 [1300 GMT] at the Central Bank building. This time the IMF technicians are not bringing any plan for how Brazil should conduct its domestic policy in order to pay back loans. The IMF delegation will study the totals for public accounts achieved with the stabilization plan. Should these technicians approve the numbers, a standby agreement, which is also called a provisional agreement, will be signed. This agreement foresees a loan of approximately $1.4 billion. It will allow Brazil to resume negotiations with creditor banks. However, even

before beginning these talks, Brazil has already adopted a definite position according to the official foreign debt negotiator Jorio Dauster. Brazil does not accept the granting of loans on the condition of payment of overdue debts to creditor banks.

[Begin Dauster recording] There is no formal relationship between what will be negotiated with the IMF and with commercial banks. It is important for all creditor banks, not only the IMF, to have a program showing that Brazil has returned to a path of financial stabilization first, and later, of growth. [end recording]

Brazil intends for this provisional agreement to have a positive effect on the transfer of money to the IMF because the country is currently paying more than it is receiving.

Chile

Aylwin Returns, Comments on Talks With Fujimori

PY3007142490 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] The Chilean Air Force [FACh] plane carrying President Patricio Aylwin back from his five-day tour of Brazil and Peru landed at Arturo Merino Benitez International Airport at 2114 last night. Aylwin was welcomed by Enrique Krauss, vice president and interior minister, and saluted by members of the FACh. Aylwin and Krauss held a ceremony through which Aylwin reassumed the presidency, and he and other officials then proceeded downtown without making any comments to the press.

Yesterday, before returning to Santiago, President Patricio Aylwin said: History will judge the previous government, and we have many things to do in the future. We now have a report from Lima by our special envoy Graciela Contreras:

[Contreras] History will judge past events. This statement was made by President Patricio Aylwin in Lima yesterday—before his return to Santiago—after he attended the Peruvian presidential inauguration and independence festivities. Aylwin spoke with local and foreign reporters at a news conference as part of his final activities here.

Before returning to Santiago, President Aylwin held a private meeting with Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori, inviting him to visit Chile and conveying the need to maintain smooth contacts. At the news conference Aylwin advocated integration without borders, as is occurring in Europe. He also emphasized trade relations between the people of Tacna, Peru, and Arica, Chile. Regarding his meeting with Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora, Aylwin said that only issues of common interest were discussed and that the Bolivian maritime claim was not up for discussion at this time.

Commenting on the presence in Lima of the presidents of Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, and Peru, he said that this shows that problems of the past have been overcome and that there is a rapprochement among our people and governments. He added that this is very useful and symbolic. Regarding events that occurred before the installation of his administration, Aylwin said:

[Begin Aylwin recording] [Words indistinct] and let history find the people responsible for events that took place before 11 September 1973. [words indistinct] we cannot live looking into the past because we have too many things to do in the future. [words indistinct] because the Coalition of Parties for Democracy, which is the basis of my government, is made up mainly of the Christian Democratic Party—which was the opposition during the Allende regime—the socialist forces that were represented in the Allende administration, and the Radical Party, which also participated in the Allende administration. [words indistinct] reached a common program in which we are really united in the tasks we must carry out in the future. We have similar points of view on the tasks the government must carry out; this pleases me, because there is hope for the future. [end recording]

President Aylwin concluded his visit to Lima after the news conference and returned to Santiago to resume his presidential activities on 30 July.

Colombia

Politicians Support Constituent Assembly Agenda

PA3007181290 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Various social and political organizations have expressed support for the constituent assembly agenda proposed by President-elect Cesar Gaviria Trujillo. Alvaro Villegas Moreno, president of the Social Conservative Party [PSC] board of directors, agreed with nearly the entire document issued by Gaviria Trujillo, stating that the country is mature enough to address these types of topics, which the people requested through their vote on 27 May. Villegas Moreno called for the modernization of the Colombian judicial system to overcome the country's problematic public order situation.

Senator Rodrigo Marin Bernal, a supporter of [former presidential candidate] Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, told this station in Valledupar that he shares the view of the president-elect. He said that Alvaro Gomez Hurtado had previously made proposals regarding the creation of the general prosecutor's office and these proposals are now being backed by the president-elect.

It has also been reported that the PSC will issue its opinion on the topic next week after a special committee it created for this purpose meets.

Military Chief Urges U.S. To Control Drugs

PA3007180990 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] General Luis Eduardo Roca Maichel, commander of the military forces, has said the best offer the United States can make to Colombia in its struggle against drug trafficking is to strengthen the measures to control drug consumption in the United States. Roca Maichel told journalists that the U.S. Government should strengthen the fight against its drug consumers and dealers as a preventive measure in view of Colombia's difficult problem with the drug cartels.

The general also invited the guerrillas groups in the country to follow the example of the M-19 [19 April Movement] and the EPL [Popular Liberation Army] so as to bring peace to the country.

He said the country's military forces will continue their internal restructuring through the modernization and retraining of all its members to improve their professionalism.

Government Appoints News Narcotics Director

PA3007141990 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1211 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Bogota—This week, the Colombian Government will continue reorganizing the Colombian National Police. As a result of this reorganization, Colonel Jose Rosso Serrano Cadena has been appointed new narcotics director. Defense Ministry sources have told this radio station that the Presidency will issue the corresponding appointment decree within the next few hours.

Col. Serrano Cadena is currently occupying a National Police administrative post. President Barco and Defense Minister General Oscar Botero decided to appoint Serrano as narcotics director to replace Gen. Rafael Guillermo Munoz Sanabria, who became the new National Police deputy director a month ago.

Unidentified Men Kill Liberal Deputy

PA3007144290 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Sincelejo—Liberal Deputy Luis Farak was murdered in Los Palmitos Municipality last night. Unidentified men in a private vehicle shot at Farak several times. It was also said that the Los Palmitos Municipality mayor had been kidnapped, but the police did not confirm the report.

Paraguay

Argana Criticizes Corruption in Central Offices

PY3007210390 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30 Jul 90 p 6

[Report by Hector Guerrin]

[Text] Ciudad del Este—Colorado Party Acting President Luis Maria Argana on 29 July addressed the rally of the Colorado Party orthodox faction in Ciudad del Este. He stated that there are "people in the central offices in Asuncion still making dirty deals behind the backs of the people and miserably stealing from the Paraguayan people."

The rally began almost two hours late and was attended by some 1,200 people, including high-ranking leaders of the orthodox faction of the Colorado Party. The key issue was the official launching of the eastern command of the orthodox faction.

Paradoxically, Argana called for an end to the hate among Paraguayans and also lashed out against "the small groups of frustrated and embittered members of parties that have no popular support." He added: "The Colorado Party will not be defeated by corrupt, plutocratic businessmen who have grown rich at the expense of the people. Thus, it is to be expected that anti-Paraguayans and anti-Colorados attack the leaders of the party, its standard-bearers, seeking to destroy them."

Argana also criticized those who bad-mouth the presidents of Colorado Party precincts by stating that these rank-and-file leaders "are being lambasted by those who do not understand the Paraguayan reality but who believe that they can resolve national problems sitting in front of a typewriter."

He defended the precinct presidents who according to him "are honest and mostly poor people who handle a lot of money and who have the possibility of engaging in large-scale speculations, transactions, and dirty deals. However, these very same precinct presidents night after night, at their usually poor homes, break the bread of the poor with their honest hands, to share it with their friends and their fellow party members."

He also said that "the Colorado Party is a party of the poor, of the barefooted people, who won the Chaco War [against Bolivia] and later fought to defend order and law."

Traditionalist Movement leader Juan Ramon Chaves also attended the rally. In his speech he said: " He who rises against the million Colorados, who have a rich history that goes back 100 years, is an antidemocrat. Twenty people sitting in an Asuncion cafe cannot govern the country, because without the Colorado Party there can be no democracy or anything else for that matter."

Local businessmen and politicians have criticized Argana because only now has he "dared" to denounce corruption, having failed to do so during his many years as president of the Supreme Court of Justice and as a member of the current administration. The former foreign minister's speech was also criticized because it did not contain the names of the "corrupt ones in Asuncion offices."

Agriculture, Livestock Under Secretary Dismissed

PY3007200190 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television in Spanish 1630 GMT 39 Jul 90

[Text] A decree relieving Agriculture and Livestock Under Secretary Juan Esteche Fanego from his functions was made public at midmorning today.

Apparently, a remark he made about a possible repetition of the 1947 armed revolution has caused discomfort among the government. Mr. Esteche Fanego, however, does not feel as if he has been victimized:

[Begin recording] [Esteche] My remarks may have been construed one way or another. I knew that at the outset and I said so in Caaguazu, [corrects himself] pardon me, in Ciudad del Este where we had a meeting yesterday. When I read the newspapers, I saw that ABC had splashed on its front page that I had threatened the Paraguayan people with a repeat of the 1947 revolution. I felt big for a while and then ashamed, because I had not said such a thing.

[Reporter] Does that mean that ABC distorts information?

[Esteche] I don't know whether it distorts it or not. I can only tell you that I didn't say that. I have said absolutely no such thing. And I am in the position.... [changes thought] and I ask you to please listen to the cassettes that were recorded by the journalists who were present on that occasion. The reporters from the newspapers HOY or DIARIO NOTICIAS should have recordings of what was said at that meeting. You will then be able to prove to yourselves if I made statements that incite violence. Such a thought never passed through my mind!

[Reporter] If you were asked to resign for making such remarks, what was the text of the request for your resignation, or were you simply relieved of your functions?

[Esteche] Well, I was asked to submit my resignation.

[Reporter] Who asked you for your resignation?

[Esteche] The minister of interior....[corrects himself] agriculture, Engineer Bertoni, conveyed to me the order he received from His Excellency the president of the Republic.

[Reporter] How did you take it?

[Esteche] I took it very calmly, because the men who are at the service of the party do not merely perform administrative functions. We who serve the party must realize that we can be punished for defending the party and for asking our fellow party members to assume attitudes to advance the interests of the party. Well, in that case it is just fine, my friend.

[Reporter] Do you believe that you are victim of a situation?

[Esteche] At this time I do not feel as if I have been victimized, I don't....

[Reporter, interrupting] Do you want to appear before the public as a victim or as if you have been persecuted?

[Esteche] No, I don't want you to interpret things that way or maliciously insinuate such a thing. I have told you my experience and the things I was told. [end recording]

Peru

Police on 'Red Alert' Against Terrorist Threat

PY2807024890 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2002 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Lima, 27 Jul (EFE)—The wave of terrorist attacks which have been unleashed in Lima have forced Peruvian officials to implement strict security measures for the presidential inauguration on 28 July which is the Peruvian independence anniversary.

Some 300,000 policemen and soldiers have been deployed in Peru to maintain order in the face of terrorist threats.

The National Police are on "red alert" and control measures have been established. There are strict vehicle restrictions in downtown Lima. The government palace and the hotels where the visiting presidents and delegations are staying are under guard.

There is also strict protection in the Congress where President-elect Alberto Fujimori will be sworn in tomorrow to replace Alan Garcia and where he will deliver a speech to the nation.

The stand where President Fujimori will watch the military parade on 29 July is also under guard. [passage omitted]

The Interior Ministry decided to extend the police alert until 31 July, and the traditional school parade was suspended.

The MRTA [Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement] has claimed responsibility for the rocket attack against the government palace on 25 July which caused damage but no casualties. [passage omitted]

President Garcia Welcomes Foreign Delegations

PY2707230890

[Editorial Report] Lima Television Peruana in Spanish at 2215 GMT on 27 July 1990 interrupts its regular programming to carry live from the Golden Hall of the government palace the ceremony headed by President Alan Garcia Perez, and his wife welcoming the foreign delegations to the inauguration of President-elect Alberto Fujimori.

President Garcia is seen welcoming the following Latin American presidents: Carlos Saul Menem of Argentina, Patricio Aylwin of Chile, Jaime Paz Zamora of Bolivia, and Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela.

At 2245 GMT the station discontinued its live coverage of the ceremony and returned to its regular programming.

Assesses Administration, Reelection

PY3007025090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Excerpt] A few hours before leaving the government, President Alan Garcia Perez made a critical assessement of his administration. At the same time, he recommended that his successor become a great promoter of Peruvian reconciliation, and asked all Peruvians, without exception, to support him. Garcia said it is not a matter of making a truce with his succesor, but rather of giving him a chance to show what he is capable of doing.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr. President, some of your government's critics have announced that they are trying to modify the Constitution to prevent your possible reelection in 1995. What do you have to say about this?

[Garcia] Yes, that is something I have heard through the media and political rumors. I think Congress, exercising its sovereignty, can and must legislate in every possible field. What I believe is that it should never act out of fear of a person. I believe it should not act out of fear of a politician. If this is the case, I will have the privilege, after having the privilege of being president, of having a constitution for myself, an article of the Constitution bearing my name.

I believe that one can serve the people not only from the presidency. During these years, in addition to the usual criticisms of my government, there have been vicious personal attacks on the head of government because we confronted very powerful economic interests such as the domestic banking sector—which was very powerful—and the IMF and international banking sector—which are incredibly powerful. We witnessed passionate attacks against an individual. I accept this as part of politics, because these are the risks of engaging in politics.

There is not just talk about not allowing my reelection. If this is the case, very well. Then I will serve the people from outside, from where I intend to serve it. There is also talk of bringing former President Alan Garcia before court. I personally invite them to ask Congress, which will convene tomorrow, to name a commission to investigate my government, to investigate Alan Garcia from the private and political point of view. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Garcia Makes Farewell Speech at Congress

PY2907234090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1703 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Farewell speech by outgoing President Alan Garcia before a joint session of Congress in Lima—live]

[Text] [Garcia] Mr. President. [boos, applause]

[Announcer] Friends, what is happening here now is a real shame. Congressmen such as Senator Felipe Osterling and Deputies Ramirez del Villar and Lurdes Flores Nano are leaving the congress floor in an obvious lack of respect that the country should condemn. Dear television viewers, we cannot allow this behavior in front of the diplomatic corps. Even if they were not here, the presidential institution should be respected and the Congress should be respected. This is most important. How can we talk about civic behavior if we admit this ill-tempered reaction?

[Senate President Maximo San Roman] I beg the congressmen to remain calm and allow the president to read his speech.

[Announcer] We are indeed sorry that you are able to see this ill-tempered reaction through this station. This is still a new democracy. This reaction is childish and immature. The rightists normally want to blame the leftists for this type of reaction, and they are the ones who are now acting in this manner. They should not be here. We should note that the Popular Action representatives are remaining in their seats. They have not shown any ill-tempered reaction.

[San Roman] The Congress presidency calls on congressmen to show respect for the presidents who are here to celebrate national independence and the presidential inauguration with us. [applause]

[Garcia] Mr. President, Congressmen: Five years ago we came to this hall full of hope to begin our task. We confronted great difficulties and difficult problems because it is one thing to desire and to dream, and it is a very different thing to govern and manage. Only by doing it can we can understand how and why our society's model is obsolete. It is a dependent, centralized, and oligarchic model that cannot be changed by either law or decree, or in a short time. It can only be changed with the participation of all Peruvians. This has been the main achievement of the last five years, Mr. President: Making more Peruvians participate and making all Peruvians become owners of Peru through decentralization and regionalization. This is already a reality, and it is irreversible.

Districts, provinces, and departments have been organized in assemblies and regional governments. They now make plans and decisions, and implement their plans. The greatest social and political revolution in our history has begun. In the past, an elite group of about 100 people from Lima governed Peru through a dependent and centralized economic model, which led us to the crisis we are now experiencing.

However, we now have 11 regional governments, and in their assemblies and sub-regional councils, thousands of peasants, workers, mothers, businessmen, and professionals are no longer under the rule of a centralized

government and have become the new political participants in Peru's history. Each region now has an assembly with a regional budget and a regional plan, an assembly that elects a government that carries out projects. Those governments will manage 60 percent of the national resources.

Those governments are already managing great irrigation, energy, health, housing, and education projects. They arbitrate relations between capital and labor. They have a regional bank that will gradually replace the old centralized development bank. In addition, when the central government draws national plans it will have to do it in coordination with the regional governments. In two words, this is a regional revolution, which has replaced the elite of the old oligarchic republic with millions of Peruvians whose education will be difficult but who are necessary for real democracy to prevail in Peru. This is a commitment I fulfilled for all Peruvians.

The second aspect that defines current times is the issue of freedom. Everyone was able to voice an opinion, everyone was able to make denunciations in complete freedom. Some were able to make insults, but no one was persecuted for either his ideas or his insults. I believe in tolerance and I believe in freedom because in freedom, the one who is right wins sooner or later. We now have more newspapers, more television stations, more radio stations, more political parties, more unions, and more ideas in our country.

Yes, all Peruvians have enjoyed complete freedom, as I promised. In freedom, they were able to elect their new government, and I believe that only through freedom, with the organization of regional governments and with organized people, Peru will defeat terror and violence.

This is because, in freedom, the subversive realizes that he has no ideas, no proposals, and no historic model because the time of totalitarian states and dictatorship of the classes is over. But this view can only be made in freedom, and freedom can only exist when government has the patience and tolerance to respect freedom in all of its extremes. When freedom prevails, the state can use its weapons firmly, with the legitimacy of democracy, to provide security for all citizens.

In this regard and taking into account the current limitations of the Armed Forces, they deserve the nation's homage because they were firm supporters of democracy and freedom in the face of violence and public boasting about it. In my five-year term as president, I learned to respect and love the Armed Forces as a firm, solid expression of nationality, and I call on all Peruvians to respect them as an important part of our society.

The National Police also made sacrifices. Hundreds of humble policemen have died here and there. I call on their wives, on their sons, and on the thousands of very small orphans, who still do not understand, to be proud of their dead because by killing them, the subversives recognized them as their superiors, they made them superiors. The subversives kill because they have no ideas and because they have no faith. Because they have no faith, they cannot convince anyone. Because they cannot win in the field of ideas, all they are left with is the inferior task of eliminating their adversaries. But, in doing so, they recognize the superiority of the policemen they kill.

This is why, if there is something I have to remember this morning, it is the never-ending list of the dead on which our democracy walked, and thanks to whom our freedom remained. I have to recall the dead military men, policemen, civilians, and APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] members who gave more life to the party of Haya de la Torre because with their deaths, they fulfilled their commitment to all Peruvians. [applause]

Regional revolution and complete freedom are two of our achievements. The third achievement is to have finished material projects because time lost on a paralyzed project is never recovered. I never asked who started a project. My obligation as president was to finish it. It would have been easy to use the theory that in order to prevent a crisis, all public projects must be put on hold. But, in this case, Arequipa would not have the Charcani project, Chiclayo would not have Carhuaquero, Lima would not have its nuclear plant, and Lambayeque and La Libertad would not have the Gallito Ciego Dam. We had to finish the projects because time must not stop, because we must think of the next century for Peru. We had to begin new, great projects that must continue, such as Chavimochic with its 65 km of tunnels and canals, with its export industry, and its first 17,000 hectares. There is also the de Olmos project; its tunnel is moving ahead every day and I am sure it will not stop. We also have the train, which more than an electric train is a train of the Lima's poor people because it will serve them. It is financed through the generous cooperation of the Italian Government. We also have more small hospitals and twice as many tractors than in 1985, in addition to the high number of large private industrial machinery imported in the last five years, which is worth more than $4 billion.

I am mentioning these projects because bad things have been said, because it is easier to say bad things when someone is leaving. However, the people will take charge of the material projects, which are included in the written report I am delivering here.

I would now like to talk about the national principle of sovereignty. Time is proving that we were right in the firmness with which we said the foreign debt is unjust because of high interests and low prices paid for our raw materials, and because there are no more loans—all they do is collect. In the name of that principle, we went without a letter of intent and external conditions for five years. We have problems, but those who study the situation without political passion will someday say that the problems would have been much greater if we had chosen to subject ourselves to international interests.

Sovereignty also meant making the world understand that just because we are poor, we are not an easy colony to invade. We defended Panama with all of our Latin American passion, and the flag of that invaded country flew over the Peruvian people's government house.

We defended Nicaragua in a joint action with other Latin American governments to achieve the peace that currently prevails. And the most important thing is that we made the world understand that the drug trafficking problem is born where the drug is consumed; it is the responsibility of those who consume it to replace its cultivation and compensate our economy for the resources it fails to get and for the social impact of the struggle against drug trafficking. Had I been a submissive leader, I would have sprayed the Huallaga Valley with poison and Spike as was demanded of me in 1988.

But, we preferred the road of negotiation, and this road is open for the new government. It is not easy to govern and manage when international trade hurts us so much, when centralism chokes Lima, and when resources are taken abroad. We have problems. They are problems that stem from a basic fact: With the same money that we were able to import 100 of something in 1985, we are now only able to import 60. This is how the relationship between the price of exports and imports has fallen in the last five years.

We also had problems because we grew too fast in the first years of our administration. We also had problems because of the desire of some groups to maintain very high profits, and because of the publicized political war started against the proposal to nationalize the banks. But these are problems that will be overcome with freedom, regionalization, and production from the great projects.

The best answer to problems is faith. It was not easy to manage and have complete freedom at the same time. We did learn to have patience, serenity, and tolerance. This is why I am thankful to the Peruvian people for the opportunity to learn those three things, which can only be learned through government experience.

I am thankful to everyone for having learned to serve. I would like to tell the people who in one way or another managed and governed that they should teach what they learned. I am conveying my affection and my commitment to the Peruvian people. I will be with them because I was born with them, and I will die with them. I could only live with the people, the regions, and the poor, [applause] I never abused the people. A slap on the back or a gesture of encouragement from the people was enough for the insults and shouts to disappear. This is why I came to the conclusion during these five years that in our country, the best thing is and will continue to be the people. Thank you very much. [applause]

President Fujimori's Inauguration Speech

PY2807215490 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1749 GMT 28 Jul 90

[Inaugural speech by President Alberto Fujimori before a joint session of Congress at the Chamber of Deputies building in Lima—live]

[Text] President of the Congress, Presidents of sister nations, heads of special missions, former President of the Republic [applause], congressmen, honorable authorities, ladies and gentlemen:

As I start this address to the Congress of the Republic, in compliance with Article 11 of the Constitution, I want to thank God. Despite all the difficulties we are experiencing, the Peruvian people have not lost their good sense or faith but have rather strengthened themselves as they decide on their future.

Representatives of the Peruvian people, I wish to share this historic fact with the illustrious chiefs of state and high-ranking representatives of sister nations that have come to accompany us in this noble democratic act as witnesses of the country's great faith and determination to uphold the same principles of freedom, peace, and justice that were championed by the forefathers of Latin American independence.

I accept the responsibility of the highest government office with the humility of an ordinary Peruvian citizen, in the belief that I represent each and every one of you.

I feel greatly honored for having been elected by a great, historic majority. As I take the oath of office today, I feel a great responsibility to my people to loyally obey this mandate. This is a mandate from the Peruvian people, a result of the massive support of shantytown inhabitants; of peasants in the coastal, mountain, and jungle areas; of the popular businessmen who, with a nationalist spirit, have voiced their confidence in Peru; and of a significant sector of progressive professionals who love their fatherland and are committed to the future rather than to any biased interest or desire to stand out. [applause]

The Peruvian electorate consecrated a mandate of national unity and rejected alternative proposals based on confrontation, polarization, and open conflict as a governmental political style. The people have elected us to establish a new language of national understanding, a language of dialogue, agreement, and search for understanding. This majority support reflects the people's vehement desire to restore honesty to the public administration sector. [lengthy applause]

This is a mandate to restore the unwavering unity of ethics and politics. In view of this mandate, I hereby proclaim that as of today the word moralization will cease to be a routine word in speeches on 28 July; it will become the great lever that will start the change that every Peruvian desires deep inside. [applause]

Change 90 was established as an expression of people who were fed up with ideologies that had turned the political debate into a useless dialogue and a path to personal fame, rather than a method of finding concrete solutions to the people's concrete problems. [applause]

We have entered politics to respond to the call of millions of Peruvian hearts that are tired of listening and shouting, that are tired of being tired. [applause] Our slogan of "Honesty, technology, and work" has identified our proposal of moral renewal in the political leadership of our fatherland from the very beginning. Honesty as a way of life was the hallmark of the old Peruvian civilization.

We can see how corruption runs rampant in the state apparatus today, and how corruption then spreads into the body of society. We see how institutions that must guarantee compliance with the law for the citizens lose their credibility. There are serious accusations that compromise public figures—cases of contracts detrimental to the national interest [applause, shouts], of illicit money-making [applause, shouts], of complicity in frauds that will cost innocent people who hold savings accounts millions [applause, shouts]—that are frequent and commonplace. [applause, shouts]

Drug trafficking has also managed to penetrate the structure of the state. To the country's scandal, men who were elected on their merits as citizens act like ordinary criminals. [applause, shouts].

We are seriously concerned about the moral aspect of the crisis. Our government will be implacable in punishing corruption. [applause, shouts]

The state will no longer be an instrument for amassing large fortunes under the protection of power. [applause]

Our impoverished people can no longer be mute witnesses to the unlawful accumulation of fortunes by those who see the state as loot for themselves or their groups. [applause]

The time has come to put an end to what has so far appeared to be a resilient evil in the country's life. We know we will have to face tenacious resistance from those who are benefiting from corruption, but this will neither discourage us nor undermine our efforts. [applause]

On the contrary, we will redouble our efforts to overcome this resistance so that this promise will not be just an inaugural promise, one of the many that are generously offered every five years. We are hereby challenging all institutions to join our crusade for moral renovation. We urge all political forces to exercise with us—and even on us, effectively and without demagoguery—the type of control they deem appropriate. [applause]

We are aware of the extent to which corruption has spread through the state administration. There are many causes for this state of affairs, but we must emphasize the lack of adequate institutions, especially the lack of channels through which citizens can air their grievances. To fight corruption, it is therefore necessary to create an independent organization. We must give the people solutions to their protests or grievances by providing them with an administrative channel which will investigate and collect the necessary evidence to be submitted to the judicial branch. We will create the Anticorruption Committee [comite contra la corrupcion], which will be chaired by a highly reputable citizen who will have direct access to and will report only to the president of the Republic. [applause]

The government hereby commits itself, at the level of the central administration and state-owned enterprises, to report irregularities, determine political responsibility, and file charges accordingly. Thus, we are also determined to strictly observe freedom of information—which is guaranteed by the Constitution—without which it is not possible to monitor the government's actions. [applause]

We believe that a truly and objectively honest government can demand widespread honesty—a quality that characterized Peruvians in the past—from all of its people. We must now decisively contribute to increasing productivity and to improving the people's standard of living through science and technology.

This will be made possible by adding technological training to our human resources, by conducting an innovative process in the productive sector, and through the widespread use of appropriate technology, which will be instrumental in adapting national and regional planning to our overall development needs. In sum, we will promote a culture based on work. [applause]

Our history is full of wasted opportunities that have resulted in the irresponsible squandering of natural resources which were once abundant and which enjoyed good prices on foreign markets. We have time and again enjoyed waves of prosperity only to wake up the next day finding ourselves in poverty. Today we can no longer believe that fortune will be on our side and that we can again have success stories similar to those achieved through guano, copper, rubber, and other items. We can only have faith in the creative work of the Peruvian people. Only through work can people build strong, prosperous societies that are capable of overcoming all kinds of adverse situations.

For decades we have also believed that foreign aid will pull us out of stagnation and underdevelopment. This has been a negative idea because it has sapped energy from our nation. [applause]

International solidarity has often been invoked to no avail. This has all been a waste of time. There has only been a slight change in the international structure, which is divided into developed, prosperous countries and poor, undeveloped countries. By facing this reality and putting illusions aside, we can help ourselves to use our ability to build here and now as a driving force to promote national development. [applause]

Instead of waiting for amnesia and lack of solidarity among the rich countries to make a more humane and more just international order, we must make our own destiny. Foreign capital and technology must be added to our own capital and technology; we must not wait for foreign capital, which is limited and conditional, to initiate the process of national development. [applause]

Fortunately, a new mentality is emerging in Peru. Millions of Peruvians organized in the so-called informal sector are creating a culture based on the work ethic. Through the powerful activity of this sector, Peru is being transformed, resisting the worst economic crisis of this century. We will promote this mentality and this culture. [shouts, applause] This new work ethic will create the conditions necessary for a better organization of the market, an equitable distribution of wealth, and, finally, the creation of a true social market economy [applause, shouts]. This will enable us to eliminate old distortions, such as the economic disarray that stems not only from the imperfect operation of the market but also from the way in which the state intervenes in the economy. [applause]

The issue of monopolies is closely linked [shouts] to the problem of market access and public services. There are private and public barriers that make access difficult, even more so in economies like that of Peru, in which only a privileged sector has always had the doors open to produce and obtain favors from the state, leaving the large majority of the people unprotected. [shouts]

An antimonopoly law that truly seeks to contribute to our economic development should eliminate these obstacles and create a protective framework. [applause] This law should not simply be a tool to control prices and hoarding. My government is going to propose an antimonopoly draft bill [applause] so that this initiative, in view of its complexity, can be established as soon as possible. In keeping with the spirit of full participation that inspires us, we want to channel the peoples' concerns into our government decisions.

Therefore, in August, together with the Freedom and Democracy Institute, we are going to publish in the form of a draft bill a people's participation law with the purpose of taking into account the people's point of view when drawing up the government's main policies and measures. The people's opinion on this project will contribute to its execution in the future.

My government also intends to simplify and harmonize customs regulations and the handling of export promotion mechanisms to streamline customs paperwork.

We must be the architects of our own future and at the same time make Peru's reinstatement into the international financial community a reality. [applause] Our government is determined to restore Peru's international relations in the financial, banking, and commercial sectors. We are determined to restore old ties and overcome differences. During our administration, these relations will develop within an atmosphere in which local and foreign investors will be granted equal opportunities in keeping with international laws and within a framework that will encourage foreign investment in Peru. [applause]

We will have to fight the worst crisis the country has ever had. [shouts] The economy is trapped by hyperinflation and depression. [shouts] Society is divided by violence, corruption, terrorism and drug trafficking. [shouts] In sum, our economy is almost a war economy.

During the last two years production has been falling sharply. Five years ago the outgoing administration received a depressed economy. Today we inherit an economy both chaotic and.... [shouts of protest mixed with applause] I will mention Petroperu [State Petroleum Agency], Electroperu [Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise], Entelperu [National Telecommunications Enterprise of Peru], Sedapar [Water and Sewage System for Lima and the Provinces—Servicio de Agua y Alcantarillado para Lima y las Provincias]—all of them about to go bankrupt as a result of bad financial and administrative handling of public properties. [shouts and applause] We will be forced to implement emergency measures to allow these enterprises to continue serving the population. This will not lead us to the simplistic idea of privatizing all state-owned companies. [applause]

I repeat that these enterprises and others that are important nationwide or are responsible for large commercial transactions will remain public property. [applause] These enterprises will be reorganized to make them effective and profitable. [applause]

National industry is facing an alarming depression. A great number of enterprises are rapidly losing their capital; they have abandoned their primary line of production and have moved on to wheeling and dealing as the only way of surviving. [shouts] The agricultural sector is stagnant. Our mining sector is facing a serious crisis that is epitomized by its production level, which is 22 percent below that of 1985. [applause] The inflationary epidemic has corroded the very foundations of our productive system throughout the five-year term that is now ending. [shouts of "no" and applause] This epidemic has given rise to a speculative environment that benefits most the powerful economic sectors and harms the masses of have-nots. [applause]

This dire epidemic is reflected in the terrible rate of accumulated inflation, which was more than 2,200,000 percent in the five-year presidential term that is now ending. This inflation rate, which is already gigantic, is in fact much higher when one considers that there is today a pent-up or dammed inflation of about 1,200 percent due to the huge deficit the outgoing government has been accumulating at both the central administration level and the public enterprise level. [applause] When this pent-up inflation is added to the annual calculation, the level of potential inflation will stand in the ranks of

the world's historic hyperinflations. [shouts, applause] We are therefore inheriting a disaster. [shouts]

Our central objectives are to first reverse this crisis and then to lay a foundation for the overall development of our country. This is a gigantic task which we have to be fully aware of, or we will lose track of history. Nobody can shirk from this task. [applause, shouts] Peru needs the efforts of everyone: businessmen, public servants, workers, peasants, street vendors. Under this proposition, we reject as contrary to the national interest financial speculation [shouts,applause], the flight of capital [shouts, applause], bureaucratic parasitism [applause], and the sabotage of production for exclusively political purposes [shouts].

We need to stabilize and organize our internal front, but we cannot go against reality, nor can we represent political models whose social and national costs have amounted to disaster. [applause] As I have said, Peru must be reinserted into the international financial community [applause, shouts], but this does not mean any submission or restriction of sovereignty. [applause, shouts]

A country in a serious economic crisis, isolated, and powerless to make its point of view heard cannot be sovereign and independent. The sovereign and independent countries are the ones with solid economies, because this gives them many options. [applause]

Our economic stabilization program advocates a policy which will strictly and inflexibly attack the causes of inflation. We are going to destroy the roots of this problem as we promised, pragmatically, without tying our government action to magic formulas taken from textbooks. [shouts, applause]

Our stabilization program is aimed at reducing the gaps which curtail our social development, the gaps in the fiscal deficit, the gaps in the foreign debt, and one which has been forgotten for many years: the gap in poverty. [shouts, applause]

In order for the economic stabilization measures to produce the desired effect, it is necessary to immediately implement tax measures to ensure a large and adequate fiscal collection to finance social support measures for the low-income sector. [shouts, applause]

I therefore request that, under the protection of Article 188 of the Peruvian Constitution, the national Congress grant the executive branch the power to legislate on tax matters for 180 calendar days. [applause] I hereby urgently submit to the national Congress the appropriate draft law requesting preferential treatment according to Article 189 of our Constitution. [applause]

It would be easy to repeat the experience—with which the people are quite familiar—of a policy of temporarily expanding income and consumption without the proper support of productivity and investment and without a genuine development project built upon sound foundations. The people know that the result of such simplistic policies is an even more severe drop in income and consumption.

Our slogan is "Honesty, technology, and work." This is a philosophy for action and change, and it is our permanent reference in our work. It is the slogan that reflects a force that is rising in Peru.

Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises now represent a sector that can revitalize the economy. We plan to strengthen this sector, which is a pillar of our electoral program and which has grown strong not only in Peru but throughout the rest of the world as well. It will be the axis of a strategy for economic organization and social development.

Despite the considerable growth of the informal economy, current legislation must introduce a series of measures to simplify the registration of enterprises, organizations, and corporations of the informal sector in public registries. Regulations to standardize and simplify registration procedures for formally created enterprises should also be enforced.

It is also interesting to note that 10 percent of the economically active population—which totals 7,200,000 people, or one third of our total population—is unemployed, while 75 percent are underemployed and only 15 percent have satisfactory jobs. [shouts]

The Ministry of Labor and Social Promotion should remove all existing obstacles so that the unemployed sector may achieve its own realization through the promotion of family-type enterprises, which generate self-employment and promote micro and small enterprises.

In the area of large enterprises, it is essential to encourage the resolution of labor conflicts through the intervention of the interested parties, workers and businessmen, avoiding the undue presence of the state.

I believe that job stability and productivity are complementary elements in an enterprise, not antagonistic. [applause]

Craftsmanship has been and still is one of the most creative and traditional Peruvian activities. In addition to its cultural significance, it is a productive activity that generates currency and employment. We need incentives to promote the organized development of this sector so that it can become an instrument of transformation, with more possibilities for increasing production and promoting the exportation of its products. It is necessary to create training centers and to support measures to foster and preserve the cultural features reflected in traditional craftsmanship.

It is true that the promotion of craftsmanship also means the promotion of development for peasant and indigenous communities. Little has been done, however, for our fellow countrymen living in the Amazonian region.

Under my administration, the promotion of indigenous lifestyles in the Amazonian biosphere and the dissemination of traditional methods of natural resource development [shouts] will become factors that will promote national development.

Another major task will be to truly recognize, guarantee, and preserve the territorial, political, cultural, economic, and human rights of the indigenous Amazonian people. [applause] I will therefore give priority treatment to the reconsideration of laws on indigenous communities. [shouts]

The public administration is excessively bureaucratic. This factor has strongly restrained its productivity and its capacity to work. This is a consequence of the irrational use of power. [applause]

The Peruvian administration is far from being a promoter of development. It seems rather to be a heavy machine that operates on inertial forces, without taking into account the demands and needs of the country. [Shouts of "regional governments"]

In the past few years, the number of public servants in the central government and state-run enterprises has grown considerably. [shouts] Even worse, these personnel have not been properly employed for productive work or for activities with social benefit. [applause, shouts]

There are agencies overcrowded with administrative workers, while in others the state has no real or effective presence. [applause] My government is firmly determined to set in motion a strict process for streamlining the state [applause], respecting job stability [applause] but making the best use of personnel.

This will call for personnel relocation and training in duties that the country actually requires.

The state must serve society at all times. [applause]

I would also like to announce that we will submit a bill proposing the abrogation of the law on nationalization of private banks [applause, shouts] because this law has merely helped to create a pointless atmosphere of confusion and instability. [applause, shouts]

We will study means and ways to truly democratize the credit mechanisms.... [applause, shouts, and cheers] We will, I say, study means and ways to truly democratize credit mechanisms, but without saddling the state with additional agencies and bureaucracy. [applause, cheers]

Today drug trafficking is one of the worst scourges of humanity. Over the last 10 years Peru has become the foremost producer of coca leaves. [shouts] I do not need to elaborate on our position on this issue, a position based on an overall approach to the problem. We believe that eradication is not strictly a military matter, and even less so an issue of soil destruction and the bankruptcy of Peruvian peasant families who are compelled to engage in coca cultivation due to a lack of economic options [applause] and undeniable pressure from a powerful market outside Peru. [applause]

We will maintain our firmest will to eradicate this scourge, a scourge that is encouraged by demand in consumer countries that we must reach agreements with to establish more just and rational cooperation formulas.

I address the increasingly threatened world, urging it to understand that a poor country plagued by a serious economic struggle cannot be saddled with all the responsibility for this struggle. It is up to the conscience of the international community to see the truth in my words. [applause]

For 10 years now the people of Peru have been enduring subversive violence. Armed groups have been engaged during this time in a stubborn monologue which has already cost us more than 15,000 fatalities and damage worth more than $17 billion. [applause]

During our electoral campaign we have clearly said that the root of subversion can be found in structural violence, in cultural and ethnic marginalization, in the exploitation of the poorest stratum of our population. [applause, shouts] No responsible leader can be blind to this situation, and yet the centralist state has for decades ignored the real Peruvian nation that populates the Andean region. It has allowed a despotic and abusive power to take hold there and to inflict suffering on our society. [applause, shouts] What an unworthy people we would be if we remained indifferent to that outrage and abuse.

Much to Peru's chagrin, all that power and logical protest has been channeled into fanatical ideologies bent on destroying the system of representative democracy. [shouts] Only the final elimination of injustice and marginalization can end subversion. My government will therefore make it a priority to develop the Andean zones and valleys of our country that are today prey to terrorism. Do not let my inclination to dialogue—even with rebel groups, provided they lay down their arms—be interpreted as weakness. [applause, shouts]

The people have elected me, among other reasons, to seek the unity of Peruvians, even the misguided Peruvians. [applause] In good faith I will try to finally bring peace through reason and dialogue to this people, which has suffered violence for 10 long years. I want the international community to witness this fervent goal of mine. [applause]

I cannot forget to mention the crisis of the judicial branch that has so greatly affected the administration of justice for many decades. [applause, shouts].

It is very painful to repeat here, gentlemen, what the people think of the judicial branch and of the misnamed Palace of Justice [applause]; the Peruvian people simply call it the Palace of Injustice. [applause, shouts]. This certainly should not affect the good judges, because there

are good judges. Court proceedings are not only slow and complicated, but many of them are overtly dishonest. [applause]

I believe that many magistrates and employees of the judicial branch often display unforgivable indifference, considering that they have jurisdictional power over many human lives. We have seen so many cases of men charged with petty crimes being sentenced much later. These men ultimately became expert criminals. What an inhuman attitude by these officials, who do not realize that they are thus destroying human lives, that they are undermining the happiness of some mothers and children who are suffering the fate of their loved ones who have taken the wrong path but are hoping to get a chance to redeem themselves. [applause]

I do not want, however, for this to be just a complaint. The government will take the necessary actions to defend the people, so that justice will be effectively served in Peru and will no longer be characterized by corruption and indifference. [applause]

My government will take special care of the needs of Peruvian women, especially of those who have to work outside their homes [applause], whether as businesswomen or making handicrafts, who struggle each day to support their families with a heroism we cannot overlook. This is why we will undertake specific actions to benefit these women in an attempt to place them on an equal footing with men, a principle guaranteed by our Constitution. [applause]

We will create daycare centers and expand public services aimed at promoting health and leisure, especially in socially depressed areas. We will increase the women's police force [applause] to handle cases involving women in the area of public security.

Here we must mention the important role the Peruvian women of the popular sector play in the administration of the mothers clubs. [applause] I am determined to support these clubs, regardless of their origin. [applause, shouts]. I believe that it would be unfair to use these institutions for political purposes. [shouts, applause].

On the subject of women and mothers, we cannot neglect to mention children. For some years, and with increasing regularity, an important issue in international relations has referred to the idea that children's welfare is the best gauge to measure the essential development of countries. This is no doubt a valuable idea for the developing world, and it also implies a review of the ethics guiding the existing norms of cooperation. [applause] The children, their lives and sound development, must now be a priority, because they are tomorrow's adults, although fundamentally they are today's children. By protecting them in every way, we will be ensuring the future and promoting the development of new generations with a unified sense of national progress. [shouts, applause]

Therefore, the first legislative action of the Congress installed today should be—and I request that it be—an approval by consensus for the Convention of Childrens Rights, which has already been recognized as the first instrument to represent human rights specifically for children. After the member countries of the United Nations ratify this Convention, it will be accorded the status of an international treaty. [applause]

My government will adopt a firm policy of unrestrained respect for and preservation of human rights. We believe that the situation of general crisis that is affecting our society is a historical reflection of unresolved, endemic socioeconomic problems. These problems have for long years and centuries eroded the social pact to which all Peruvians should adhere. Those problems have undermined human dignity and relations between citizens.

We believe that all Peruvians—not only the state—should unreservedly respect human rights. In Peru, respect for human rights means respect for the rights of the great marginalized majority to achieve development and social welfare and to develop all their cultural and ethnic potential without any discrimination. [applause]

Our human rights policy will be the foundation for our government action. In this general approach, the law will apply to all citizens—producer or consumer, attacker or attacked, high- or low-ranking officials—and to the relations between them. Each citizen shall be measured with the same standard of justice and equality [applause]. To achieve full self-realization as a person and citizen, everyone should have access to equal opportunities.

Therefore, as a pillar for the preservation of human rights, my government will create a national human rights commission which will be presided over by a commissioner designated by the president. The commission will be empowered to guarantee that human rights will be respected from both a socioeconomic and a military viewpoint.

The terrorist violence that our young democracy is facing by no means justifies either systematic or sporadic violations of human rights. The antisubversive war that my government will undertake will conform to the principles set forth in the Constitution and the law. This attitude will be based on equality and justice, for those who are now attacking our society and those who are defending it.

Peruvian people, on 10 June you voted for hope. This country, which was running off course, and this society, which was tired of government demagogy and inefficiency [shouts], has responded to a call for change. [shouts]

Society has again bet on democracy [shouts], and the men who are now in government should be faithful to that mandate.

Today, more than ever, those at the helm of the administration must display their patriotism. Peru is both our starting point and our goal. Its greatness must be our dream, its collapse our nightmare.

In the name of God, in whom most of the men and women of this country believe, I swear to make every effort to pull Peru out of its stagnation and to lead it to a lofty future. [applause]

However, I do not want the loneliness of the ruler who feels like a messiah. I want the powerful company of my people, their support, because it will keep reminding me that I am just another Peruvian whose only privilege is his responsibility as leader. [applause]

May God enlighten the people of Peru and may He enlighten me too in this gigantic but beautiful task which begins today. Thank you very much. [applause]

President Fujimori Swears in New Cabinet

PY2807212090

[Editorial Report] Lima Television Peruana in Spanish at 2000 GMT on 28 July carries live coverage of the ceremony in which newly installed Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori swears in his Cabinet on the patio of the government palace in Lima.

The ceremony is attended by visiting Presidents Carlos Menem of Argentina, Jaime Paz Zamora of Bolivia, Patricio Aylwin of Chile, Virgilio Barco of Colombia, and Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela. Also attending are vice presidents, foreign ministers, and representatives of foreign governments, representatives of foreign organizations, and relatives of the ministers who will be sworn in. A large crowd looks on.

After a protocol officer reads the pertinent declarations for the ceremony, Fujimori swears in the following ministers:

Economy and Finance, Juan Carlos Hurtado Miller; Foreign Relations, Luis Marchand Stens; Defense, General Jorge Torres Aciego; Interior, General Adolfo Alvarado Fournier; Justice, Augusto Antonioli Vasquez; Education, Gloria Helfer Palacio; Health, Carlos Vidal Layseca; Agriculture, Carlos Amat y Leon; Labor, Carlos Torres y Torres Lara; Industry, Commerce, Tourism, and Integration, Guido Pennano; Energy and Mines, Fernando Sanchez Albavera; Housing and Construction, Guillermo del Solar Rojas; Transportation and Communications, Eduardo Toledo Gonzalez; Fisheries, Rear Admiral Raul Sanchez Sotomayor.

Recognized as Commander in Chief

PY2907043890

[Editorial Report] Lima Television Peruana in Spanish at 0101 GMT on 29 July carries live coverage of the ceremony in which newly installed Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori is recognized as commander in chief of the Armed Forces from the Golden Hall of Government Palace in Lima.

The brief ceremony begins with Defense Minister General Jorge Torres Aciego delivering to President Fujimori the emblem of presidential honor. President Fujimori is then greeted by Admiral Miguel Montes Lecaros, commander of the Navy and president of the Armed Forces Joint Staff; Lieutenant General Armando Velarde Ramirez, commander of the Air Force; and General Jorge Zegarra Delado, commander of the Army.

Speaks at Dinner

PY3007003890 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0423 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Speech by President Alberto Fujimori at a ceremonial dinner for foreign dignitaries at Government House on 28 July—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...inhumane regression has led to levels similar to those of two decades ago. We are sensitive to and aware of the historical dynamic of Peruvian and Latin American diplomacy in watching problems in the international arena. We also demand the international community's solidarity in meeting our most urgent needs such as the economic crisis, serious poverty, political violence, and drug trafficking. Intensive, effective cooperation is needed in order to find a solution to these domestic problems, which go beyond the Peruvian territory. To promote a foreign policy that is in keeping with the new, changing international situation, my government has decided to give priority to the following policies:

A policy to normalize cooperation between Peru and the international financial community;

A policy to promote and increase economic and financial relations with industrialized countries and new economic sectors;

A policy to make the best, most effective use of international cooperation offered by industrialized countries, developing countries, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations;

A policy to promote foreign trade to increase and diversify the export sector, create stable trade, and efficiently take advantage of opportunities offered by foreign markets;

A policy to create an atmosphere of peace and cooperation with border countries with the aim of promoting economic cooperation, political and diplomatic understanding, confidence measures, and the adoption of practical ideas in negotiations on border integration projects;

A policy to revalue integration and regional cooperation at the level of the Andean Pact, the Latin American Integration Association, the Latin American economic system, the Latin American Energy Organization, and bilateral relations;

A policy to promote regional security based on a full respect for international rights and the principles of nonintervention in a state's domestic affairs and Latin American solidarity;

A policy to actively participate in multilateral diplomacy, especially at the United Nations, international organizations seated in Geneva, the OAS, and other international forums based on the principle of nonalignment and international laws in order to promote development; and

A policy to struggle against narcoterrorism abroad, and to clarify and defend the human rights situation in Peru. This is our platform in the area of foreign relations. I am sure that all sectors will meet our demands. The global trend is toward widespread solidarity. In a world where closed ideologies have collapsed, the only existing ideology is one that affirms the humanism of social coexistence, the ideology of the dignity of the human being and of nations, and the ideology of solidarity and mutual cooperation.

With this, I greet all of you and I thank you for your presence, which I see as a sign of friendship and solidarity. I drink to this cause and to the health of all of you.

Declares 30, 31 July Bank Holidays

PY2907233490 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2301 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul (TELAM-ANSA)—Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori today announced that 30 and 31 July will be bank holidays with the aim of adopting the most urgent measures of his economic plan.

"This will in no way affect the population's savings accounts," Fujimori stressed during a news conference he gave 24 hours after assuming the presidency.

Fujimori Comments on U.S. Aid, Military Changes

PA3007143990 Lima Panamerican Television Network in Spanish 1241 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Report on news conference held by President Alberto Fujimori in Lima on 29 July; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Begin Fujimori recording] ...To tell the world clearly that with this military equipment aid we will not solve the narcotics trafficking problem—and I believe I was very clear about this yesterday—because one cannot try to solve a problem of $120 billion with isolated measures.

I fully support and have a favorable opinion about this offer by the U.S. Government, which always has been willing to cooperate with Peru. However, we must be realistic. We must tell the world, the responsible parties, that they must worry about preserving the health of our youth.

The narcotics-trafficking problem cannot be solved substantially with this type of assistance. An overall program is needed. Fortunately, there is a world trend to this effect, and that world trend must be converted into effective, economic support for the countries involved.

The narcotics-trafficking problem is not exclusive to Peru. It is an international problem, and Peru alone is not going to carry the burden of the economic cost of this problem. [end recording]

[Announcer] President Alberto Fujimori explained that the replacement of the Navy and FAP [Peruvian Air Force] general commanders is constitutional. He denied this has caused any unrest in the hierarchy of the Navy and Air Force.

[Begin Fujimori recording] The measures that are being taken in the Armed Forces are provided for in the regulations. These measures are in line with these regulations. Naturally, all of this has been done within the power of the president of the republic. Some replacements have been made and some measures have been adopted on some commanders' positions, as you have mentioned.

Nonetheless, as it has always been in recent years, the Armed Forces respect the decisions of the president of the Republic, who is the top commander of the Armed Forces. I do not want to make any specific references, nor do I want this to be interpreted as if this is related in any way to any irregular events. These are the attributes of the president of the Republic.

There have not been any changes in the Army. I deemed it advisable not to make any changes in the Army at this point. There have been two changes in the Navy—that is, two replacements, pardon me, not replacements, but rather reassignments to other tasks.

Actually, these are measures that are nothing new in our fatherland. The Constitution and the laws—I repeat—give the president of the Republic this power. Discipline in our Armed Forces is respected from within. That is a tradition in this country, and I emphatically deny there is any unrest. [end recording]

Terrorist Attack Causes Blackout in Lima

PY2707121690 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0422 GMT 27 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Lima, 26 Jul (EFE)—According to Peruvian authorities, the power cut that tonight left Lima and a vast area of the Peruvian coast in darkness was apparently caused by terrorists. The incident occurred in the run-up to President-elect Alberto Fujimori's presidential inauguration amidst tight security measures.

Several small explosions were heard during the blackout. Two of them were near Government House which, on 26 July, was hit by a rocket that was probably launched by the ultra-left Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA).

According to a Lima radio station, the blackout occurred at 0210 GMT and it left several Lima neighborhoods in darkness. The report added that the cities most affected by the blackout are located 350 km to the south and 150 km to the north of Lima.

The blackout was caused by attacks on the power supply system, probably perpetrated by the "Shining Path" terrorist group. This group has Maoist leanings and has been perpetrating terrorist attacks over the past eight years.

The majority of the explosions occurred in residential neighborhoods. They caused little damage and there have been no reports of deaths or injuries. [passage omitted]

By putting a thermal plant nearby Lima in operation, energy was rapidly restored in downtown Lima where government buildings and the hotels of official delegations and the foreign press are located.

Terrorists Attack Airport 28 July; Kill Five

PA3007203090 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] Lima, 30 Jul (AFP) — A Civil Aeronautics official today reported that a terrorist command attacked a communications station with explosives and destroyed the air beacon at the Lima International Airport, despite strict security measures implemented during the inauguration of new President Alberto Fujimori.

The installations, sabotaged on 28 July, are about 300 meters from the 8th Air Group Military Base used for the arrival and departure of the presidents of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, and Venezuela, who attended Fujimori's inaugural on 28 July.

The police report says that a Shining Path column killed Governor Isidro Gomez and two town councillors in one of the municipalities of Llamellin District, Antonio Raymondi Province, northeast of Lima. Previously, the gang of insurgents had subdued the police and then looted stores.

A report from Ayacucho, a Shining Path stronghold in the southeast Andean region, says that the rebels killed Roberto Castillo, a guerrilla defector, and student Daniel Sulca, reportedly because he refused to help the seditious actions.

Concerning the escalation on the rebel actions, which sought a boycott of the inauguration, the police reported that 153,000 suspects and illegal aliens were arrested and 80,000 vehicles were searched by about 10,000 policemen who carried out various "search" operations in the past few weeks.

As for the attacks at the airport, airport manager Jorge Carbajal Roas said that nine rebels, allegedly from the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, overpowered the only guard at the police post and later blew it up using three dynamite charges.

He added that the explosions destroyed the air beacon, leaving it useless and forcing the authorities to replace it with a manual emergency air beacon. The explosion also damaged the station communications switchboard, which disrupted the airport communications with the rest of the airfields in the country for over three hours.

Spanish Foreign Minister on Bush Trade Plan

PY2907042290 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0051 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (EFE)—The Spanish Government today labeled as "very important" the U.S. proposal to establish a free trade zone in the Americas to reduce the debt that Washington has with Latin America. [sentence as received]

"This is the first time that the United States has made a gesture like this," Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez said during a news conference today. The Spanish foreign minister arrived in Lima on 27 July to attend the inauguration of new Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori.

Fernandez-Ordonez added that the proposal made by U.S. President George Bush one month ago was analyzed during the talks that he held in Lima with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and IDB [Inter-American Development Bank] President Enrique Iglesias. "I have arranged to meet with the IDB president in Madrid to take a look at the general numbers and the ideas that the IDB and Latin America have on this U.S. project, which I consider very important," the Spanish foreign minister added. Fernandez-Ordonez said that the Spanish Government wants to study the commercial, financial, and investment aspects of Washington's offer.

The Spanish foreign minister also stated that today's speech by the new Peruvian president reflected the "quest to regenerate a society and a country," adding, however, that Alberto Fujimori's main problem will be finding enough political support for his administration. "I wish him luck," Fernandez-Ordonez said. The Spanish foreign minister will meet with Fujimori and Peruvian Prime Minister Juan Carlos Hurtado Miller tomorrow, shortly before departing for Madrid.

Regarding the "refugee crisis" involving Cuba and Spain, which began when 18 people sought refuge at the Spanish Embassy in Havana, the Spanish foreign minister said that there was no news on the matter and reiterated that the Spanish Government will handle the matter "patiently and firmly, maintaining the will for dialogue."

He stressed that "those who are under our protection (at the Spanish Embassy) will receive this protection for as long as necessary."

Fernandez-Ordonez reported that he had met in Lima with Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora, who expressed interest in having Felipe Gonzalez, Spanish chief of government, visit Bolivia in 1991.

The Spanish minister also talked with Argentine President Carlos Menem about the possibility of establishing joint fishing enterprises and organizing a seminar for private Spanish investors in Buenos Aires.

"There are important commitments with Argentina," Fernandez-Ordonez said, referring to investments that the Spanish Telephone Company (Cetesa) and Iberia Airlines have made in Argentina.

The Spanish foreign minister also met in Lima with Chilean President Patricio Aylwin to discuss the bilateral treaty that will be signed during the visit the king and queen of Spain will make to Chile in October.

New Navy, Air Force Commanders Appointed

PA2907152590 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul (AFP) — Peruvian Navy and Air Force commanders have been removed from their posts by the new government of President Alberto Fujimori, it was officially reported today.

Admiral Luis Montes Lecaros is the new Peruvian Navy Commander General. He replaces Admiral Alfonso Panizo Sariquey, who has been appointed Peruvian Representative to the Interamerican Defense Board in Washington. Montes Lecaros will also be the new president of the joint command of the Peruvian Armed Forces.

Air Force General Armando Velarde Ramirez is the new commader general of the Peruvian Air Force. He replaces General German Vucetich.

Thus far, the government has not explained the reasons for removing Panizo and Vucetich from their posts. According to the press, they "were surprised," but "refused to make any statements," after learning about the government decision. They were notified about this Saturday night by Defense Minister General Jorge Torres.

The Lima newspaper LA REPUBLICA points out that in the case of Admiral Panizo, "about 60 Navy officers gathered at the house of their former commander general." Without giving more details, the newspaper adds that Panizo has received no explanations on the reasons for his removal.

President Fujimori on Saturday 29 July was recognized as the supreme chief of the Armed Forces at a ceremony which was attended by all high command members. He received the command banner and the salutes from the two new commanders general and from the Peruvian Army.

Fujimori will head a military parade today at the Marte Field in Lima in which the troops, subordinate personnel, and officers will salute him after being sworn in at midday on 29 July.

Removal Causes 'Unrest'

PY3007011090 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2343 GMT 29 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Jul (EFE)—Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori today attributed the sudden replacement of the Navy and Air Force commanders in chief to "regulations." It was the new government's first measure.

According to military sources, the replacements have caused unrest in the Navy, especially with the fired commander in chief, Admiral Alfonso Panizo, who was also president of the Armed Forces Joint Command.

In his first news conference as president, Fujimori stated he will not "give any type of explanation" to Admiral Panizo, who expressed concern and showed confusion over his firing. Panizo indicated that he had not even been informed and asked the chief of state for an explanation.

Fujimori emphatically replied that "the president of the Republic does not have to give any type of explanation." [passage omitted]

A Navy source has confirmed that six Navy officers were arrested last night and released today, while unconfirmed reports indicate that two other high-ranking officers have been fired.

Fujimori added that "the Peruvian Armed Forces are disciplined and respect the president, who is their commander in chief." [passage omitted]

The Peruvian press has charged General Vucetich with involvement in alleged economic irregularities during his tenure.

Fujimori stated that the firing of Vucetich must not be "connected to certain irregular events."

The president has kept Army Commander in Chief General Jorge Zegarra in his post.

Decree Orders Exceptional Measures for Bank

PA3007193390 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] The Peruvian Government has decreed temporary exceptional measures [regimen de excepcion temporal] to ensure the operations of the BCR [Central Reserve Bank] until the appointment of the BCR directors ordered by the law is completed.

The supreme decree states that the quorum for the BCR's sessions will consist of only three members. The law establishes five members. Thus, the executive

branch appointed (Esteban Julis Katasi) and Marta Rodriguez Salas as BCR directors. The third director is Jose Garcia Pasos, who was appointed by the outgoing Peruvian Government.

During its over 50 years of existence, this is the first time that the BCR has experienced exceptional measures.

Venezuela

Disturbances, Protests in 3 Cities Reported

PA3107021290 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 31 Jul 90

[Text] Maracay, Venezuela, 30 Jul (AFP)—The local news agency INNAC reported today that three trucks were looted and another was hijacked in Maracay, 80 km west of Caracas, by university students protesting the 40-percent increase in the public transportation tariffs.

During the disturbances, the students set tires on fire and threw stones at the police, who answered with tear gas.

INNAC said no casualties were reported, although several students were arrested.

Peaceful protests against the increase in the transportation tariffs were also reported today in Maracaibo, 600 km west of Caracas, and Merida, 500 km southwest of the capital.

Several violent demonstrations have taken place over the last two weeks in different cities, and Zulia University, located in Maracaibo, was occupied by the police.

The doubling of the transportation tariffs and the price of gasoline sparked on 27 February 1989 the "Caracazo," violent lootings and disturbances that left 276 dead.

Suriname

Government Regrets Incidents in Trinidad

FL3007193790 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 30 Jul 90

[Text] The Government of Suriname has expressed regrets at the current developments in Trinidad and Tobago and said this represents a backwards attempt toward redemocratization in the region. This was stated by government spokesman (Ramsar Dumont). According to (Dumont) the government is concerned by the attempt to overthrow the A.N.R. Robinson government. Robinson along with some some other government officials has since last Friday been held hostage by a Black Moslem organization. The Suriname Government sticks to the principle of representative democracy and expresses the hope that the situation in Trinidad will soon return to normal, said government spokesman (Ramsar Dumont).